The Centre Reporter.

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PLANET OF MARS.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PLANET MARS.

Description of the Planet Which is Attracting Public Attention. What Prof. Swift Says.

Lewis Swift, the great comet discoverer, at the Rochester observatory, says: Mars through the telescope is not an object of popular interest, comparing in this respect unfavorably with the moon, Jupiter and his satellites and with Saturn and his rings, but to the astronomer who appreciates his mysteries this planet every fifteen to seventeen years presents great attraction. Unfortunately for northern observers his great southern declination at these oppositions is unfavorable for the delicate observation necessary for the settlement of the several disputed questions.

Thursday evening witnessed an astronomical event occurring two or three times in an average human life. The opposition of a planet, which must be one whose orbit is outside that of the earth, is when its rising is coincident with the sun's setting, at which time the earth will of course be between two bodies. If the orbits of both the earth and Mars were circular his opposition distance would forever be the same, but as both orbits are elliptical it follows that a favorable opposition can only take place when the earth is in aphelion, furthest from the sun, and Mars in perihelion nearest the sun, when he shines with a brillancy rivalling that of both Venus and Jupitur and arrests public attention rising early in the evening and making many think it a reappearance of the star of Bethlehem.

Mars comes in opposition once in a little over two years, and not once in fifteen years as has been stated. It is only the favorable oppositions that recur somewhat irregularly at intervals about fifteen years. The last one of this sort occurred on Sept. 5, 1877, at which time two minute moons revolving rapidly around the planet were discovered by Professor Asa P. Hall. It was a discovery that caused intense excitement. The planet may have more than the two satellities, and during this favorable opportunity every great telescope in the world will be brought to bear on it for a further discovery, and for the settlement if possible of the problem of "the canals of Mars.

Happily we can now bring photography to our aid and impress upon the plates imperishable details of those phenomena termed by the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, canals, oceans, bays, etc., for comparison at future favorable oppositions. One astronomer, going beyond Schiaparelli outheroding Herod, declared that he had observed the shade trees along the banks of the canals. But pleasantry aside, there is much that is mysterious in the topography of this planet as viewed from the earth. Some of its markings are changeable and appear as clouds, while others seem stable and are indicative of solidity. As however, Mars rotates on his axis so slowly, no belts like those environing Jupiter and Saturn are visible.

The distance of Mars from the earth on Aug. 5, will be about thirty-five million seven hundred thousand miles and but at the very favorable opposition of 1830, it was less by twenty million miles, while in conjunction and on the other sides of the sun his distance was 245,000,000 miles and the brightness of the planet was reduced to that of a faint star.

The two satelites of Mars are named Delmos and Phobos or Death and Terror the former being the nearer and larger of the two. They are respectively about twelve and eight miles in diameter. At the discovery of the outer one its distance from the earth was equal to 7,000,000 times its diameter. That was equivalent to seeing a ball two inches in diameter at the distance of New York from Boston.

So much more rapid is the revolution of Phobos than the rotation of Mars that it rises in the west and sets in the east, while the outer satelites, the sun and the stars rise in the east as they do on our earth. This is the single exception, Phobos being the only known body in the solar system rising in the west.

The distance of the inner satellite from the surface of Mars is less than 4,000 miles and a magnifying power of 4,000 would bring it within a mile, so that from the satellite it would be easy to see on the planet people if they are as large as the earth's inhabitants.

To astronomical writers the question of the planets being inhabited, especially Mars, has long been a most fascinating theme. That they were created to that end is doubtless true, but it does not follow that all are inhabited or inhabitable at the same time. It would require a wide stretch of fancy to imagine people existing on the planet Mercury so near the sun that lead and sometimes zince would be in a molton condition, or on that most distant planet Neptune, whose temperature is 600 degrees below zero. Though not denied that the Creator could adapt life, animal and vegetable, to even such places, yet that either of these planets is now inhabited is in the highest degree improbabe.

On the evening of July 31, both satellites were seen at this observatory by the writer and by Professor Todd, director of Amherst college observatory, who observed them at the time of their discovery at the Naval observatory in 1877 and then declared that he saw them as clearly as with the 26-inch telescope with which they were discovered.

ANOTHER CLEVELAND CONVERT.

He Is District-Attorney Green, of Fulton County.

A notable acquisition to the Democratic ranks is District Attorney Green, of Fulton county, New York. He is just completing his second term, to which he was re-elected by the Republicans and was a recognized leader in the party until now. To a representatixe of THE WORLD he said to-day:

"I shall vote for Mr. Cleveland if I live until November. I have long been opposed to the tariff impositions placed upon the people by the McKinley bill, and now the Republican party, aided by the influence of Harrison, has sought to thrust the Force bill upon the country it is more than I can stand."

Mr. Green was a Union soldier, and his example will have great weight with Grand Army men, among whom he has been prominent.

Strike at Buffalo.

There is a serious strike at Buffalo, by the Erie and Lehigh Valley switchmen. Property belonging to the railroad company has been destroyed by incendiary fires, men engaged in the peaceful performance of their duties in the companies' service have been assaulted and sent to the hospitals, the movements of trains have been seriously interfered with, and the lives of innocent persons who were in no way connected with the strike and had not even heard of it, have been endangered by the derailment of a passenger train on one of the roads. Such is the indictment up to the hour of writing.

Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with wool, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses were burned. The fires occurred at places where the firemen could not successfully stay the flames on account of an absence of water, besides the difficulty of access to the fires.

A Caution to Farmers.

A Delaware county miller remarked the other day to a newspaper man that those farmers having wheat stored in their bins had better examine their grain, as much is liable to be spoiled by heating at this time of the year, which ruins it for making good flour. While speaking on the subject he also added that in his opinion it would be better for every farmer to sell his wheat this season in the field for seventy-five cents a bushel than to store it, giving as a reason that he believed this cereal would not reach a high figure this year as there are millions of bushels old wheat stored to find a market; also that the shrinkage in the grain would amount to considerable—enough to make 75c. now equal at $1 when sold after a year's storage.

A Gypsy Trick.

A Harrisburg paper tells of a gypsy who entered a house in that city and persuaded a young lady to have her fortune told. When the young lady consented, the fortune teller began by telling her she had a dress that would always bring her trouble and upon seeing her wardrobe picked out the best dress, of course. The young lady told the gypsy she could have it. About an hour later another gypsy came to the house begging old clothes and the young lady without thinking gave her the dress that had the "ban" put upon it.

Raising Money for the Church.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte recently held a rainbow tea to raise money for the organ fund, which is now over $1,200. When the ladies have raised $1,500 some of the rich men of the church have promised to raise the balance.

110 Pairs of Shoes.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* says: "A Philipsburg dude has a special room in which he has stored 110 pairs of shoes all of which have been worn but one time."

With a Singer for district attorney we should have lots of music in the court house.

CAPITOL NEWS.

INSIDE INFORMATION FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson to Take the Stump. A Move to Bring Platt to Time. An order to Consuls In Foreign Countries.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson, will take a much more prominent part in the campaign than it has been customary for the Vice Presidential nominee to do. Beginning on the 1st of September, he has written friends in this city, he will take the field and remain on the stump until the end of the fight. He will do his first work in Indiana, and when the anniversary of the birth of that sterling old democrat of democrats, the late Thomas A. Hendricks, is celebrated at Indianapolis on September 7, he will be one of the principal speakers as he will also be at the monster gathering of democrats at French Lick Springs, just afterward. The last two weeks of September he will spend on the stump in North Carolina, and all of October, with the exception of several single speeches in New York States, he will devote to making "the grandest effort of his life" to put Illinois in the democratic column to stay.

Postmaster Dalton, of the House of Representatives who has just gone home to take part in the campaign, generally manages to keep pretty well posted on Indiana politics without neglecting other localities, and he does not believe there is the slightest foundation for the story that Judge Gresham had decided to take the stump for Weaver, although as a good democrat he sincerely wishes the report were true, as it would remove all doubt about the electoral votes of Indiana. Mr. Dalton's opinion about Gresham carries considerable weight here because of the prestige he gained some time ago, when every body else regarded the nomination of Gresham by the Omaha convention as certain, by stoutly maintaining that Gresham would not accept.

Secretary Charles Foster is away up in "g" in Ohio politics, which means that there are few tricks with which he is not familiar. Mr. Harrison having failed in all his efforts to "placate," Boss Tom Platt, called on Secretary Foster for help, and he quickly evolved a scheme to bring Boss Platt to time. He knew that the most vulnerable point of the New York boss was his pocket, and it was through his pocket that the Secrerary put his first shot by refusing to pay the $60,000 charged by the express companies for transporting $20,000,000 in gold from San Francisco to New York, and, by transporting it as registered mail matter, at the risk of the Treasury department, and at a cost of about $2,500. A goodly percentage of the $60,000 would have gone to Mr. Platt's express company which would have brought gold from the Missouri River to New York, if Mr. Foster had not interfered. It is not a great while since Mr. Platt's express company received $3,500 for carrying $7,000,000 in gold from Philadelphia to New York, but it will be quite a while before it is given a similar job, unless Mr. Platt "comes off his perch." Secretary Foster cannot break the contract which Mr. Platt's company has with the Treasury department for the transportation of cash, but he can, and will, if it becomes necessary to bend Mr. Platt, send all large amounts at Government risk which would make the contract a comparatively worthless one. It is predicted that Mr. Platt will do as Davy Crockett's coon did.

Every U. S. Consul abroad was months ago instructed as to the part they are to play in the Presidential campaign; they are to include in their official reports, all of which are to reach the State department in time to be used as campaign documents, statements charging that business depression exists in the country where they are stationed and that it was caused by the McKinley tariff law. The reports are already beginning to come in, and to be circulated, although it is not plain how it is expected to influence any votes with such palpably made-to-order reports. The average American has a thinking apparatus of his own, which he has not forgotten how to use.

Representative Mitchell, of Wisconsin, chairman of the democratic Congressional campaign committee, will not be able to come to Washington until about the 1st of September, but when he comes he will stick to his desk until the close of the campaign. In his absence Mr. Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the committee, and also Secretary of the National association of democratic clubs, is in charge of the headquarters, which is a very busy place. Many thousands documents are being daily sent out by the committee, which is about keeping up with the orders it is getting from all sections. Senator Carlisle's recent tariff speech has already reached a circulation of 250,000, and orders for it are still coming in; Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" is having a phenomenal run. Representative White's (of Iowa) tariff speech has been widely circulated in English, and now a half million copies of it are being printed in German. There is a great demand from the South for the speech delivered by Representative Henderson, republican, of Iowa, showing up the public record of Weaver. The campaign text book will be ready in about two weeks.

Mr. Gardner, was asked what he thought of the out-look, and he replied: "On the whole good. There are some puzzles that may worry us a little before we get through, but there is no question as to which party will control the next House. I have no figures to give out, now, but it is our House just the same."

WASHINGTON, Aug 15, 1892.

Gold From San Francisco.

It is admitted at the Treasury Department, there is now en route from San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York a shipment of $20,000,000 of gold. Some two weeks ago Secretary Foster signed a transfer check for the $20,000,000. It was the desire of the Treasury officials that nothing should be said about the transfer until the gold arrived in New York, and Secretary Foster exhibited great surprise and gave utterance to vigorous and impolite expressions when the despatch was shown to him. He said he could say nothing on the subject, and declared with emphasis that nothing ought to be said about it.

This transfer is made at this time because the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco has a plethora of gold, and it is constantly accumulating, while there is a dearth of gold in the Sub-Treasury at New York, especially of small denominations. Negotiations for the transportation of the gold were carried on in the most confidential manner. Everybody connected with the transaction was pledged to profound secrecy. To avoid accident in transportation the shipment was made by registered mail, in a train of cars heavily guarded by armed officers of the Treasury.

THE TREASURE TRAIN SPEEDING EASTWARD.

The treasure train which left San Francisco on Friday evening for Washington carries more gold than has ever been shipped in one lot before. The train is now speeding across the sage-brush plains of Nevada. It was heard from late Saturday afternoon at Winnemucca. It is running on a regular passenger time, but has the right of way. The train will go over the Central Pacific to Ogden, then over the Union Pacific to Omaha, and then by the Burlington to Chicago. Beyond Chicago the route is kept secret. The treasure train consists of five cars.

BERKMAN'S LIFE IN JAIL.

He Reads Much and Stays Away From the Religious Services.

Alexander Berkman, the Anarchist assailant of H. C. Frick, is passing his time very quietly in jail. He did not attend the religious services in the jail last Sunday and put in a great many hours reading the newspapers. Since he has been in jail about 300 persons have called to try to see him. Most of them were merely idle curiosity seekers. Nobody claimed to know him and none saw him. He has received three letters, all of which were given him without being examined.

Canada Thistles.

The law requires that Canada thistles be cut in time to prevent them from going to seed, and thereby spreading to a greater extent. It is the duty of the constable of the township or borough to see that the thistles are cut and must give notice by printed circulars posted in prominent places. The constable upon cutting down any thistles is allowed $5 per day and a fine is also imposed upon the property for neglect.

The Colby Murder.

Six years ago on Saturday last, 6th inst., the murder of Isaiah and Nora Colby was committed at Cherry Run. The incidents connected with the crime are still fresh in the minds of the people of Clinton county, but the home of the murdered people has disappeared. The great flood of 1889, when it swept down the ravine where they lived; completely changed the appearance of the place.

Helped the Corn.

The recent rains have assured a good corn crop. The greater part of the oats was taken in in good condition—last year's crop was bleached by rains.

Need Looking After.

The thistles along the walks at the lower end of town need looking after, and need to be cut down before going to seed.

FLAMES BADWORK

A $50.000 BLAZE AT THE HUNTINGDON REFORMATORY.

The Brush Factory and Carpenter Shop Consumed By Fire. Work of Incendiaries.

Two months ago an unsuccessful attempt was made by an inmate of the Huntingdon reformatory to destroy the new three story building used as a brush factory. Sunday night a more successful attempt was made and now the brush factory and the three-story building used as a carpenter shop are in ruins. At 6 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the southern end on the third floor. So quickly did the flames spread that before the alarm could be given the entire structure was enveloped in flames. The brush factory contained highly inflammable material.

The steamers were placed on the river-bank, and after a long delay in laying the hose through the main buildings, several streams of water began to pour on the already ruined industrial buildings. The western and southern walls were badly damaged and the frame stables barely escaped destruction. Once the cornice and roof of the hospital and school building attached to the main buildings, were in flames.

The outlook at this phase was dreadful to contemplate. The seething furnace of flames lighted up the whole town, a mile distant. Every moment the fire threatened to communicate with the main building in which 450 inmates were locked in cells. The reformatory was for a time at the mercy of the flames. The main reservoir was almost entirely empty of water and the only hope of succor lay in the assistance of the Huntingdon fire department. Before the firemen arrived, however, the three-story building adjoining the brush factory, which was used as the carpenter shop, took fire and with its valuable contents was totally destroyed.

During the fire a perfect pandemonium prevailed among the 450 inmates. The inside guards could do little to suppress the frantic cries and yells of a portion of the frightened prisoners, while others of less personal fear shouted and whistled in demoniacal glee.

The brush factory was operated by the Consolidated manufacturing company of Philadelphia and employed 120 of the inmates. They had recently placed twenty seven new machines in the works. This company's loss on stock and machinery will reach $20,000 on which there is an insurance of $7000. The company's loss is total, even including their books. The loss on the two buildings, which were 200x50 feet, will aggregate $20,000. They were insured for $10,000.

After the firemen arrived Deputy Superintendent Patton assumed complete control and to him is due the credit of saving much of the state's property. There is not a shadow of doubt that the fire was the malicious work of one of the inmates. It is believed that a lighted match was thrown among the inflammable material on the second floor. This is the most serious blaze that the reformatory has ever sustained.

Quick Work in Bridge Building.

The new iron bridge No. 33 which is 120 feet long, and crosses Bald Eagle creek at Milesburg, was placed in position, on Saturday, says the *Gazette*. The work was accomplished in the short space of eight minutes. Within one hour it was ready for use. This is one of the greatest feats on record in the history of bridge building and is creditable to the industry and push of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Another Inspection Ordered.

According to a recent order of the postmaster general, the postmasters of the county seat throughout the United States are again required to inspect the post offices in their respective counties, between the 1st of August and the 15th of December of this year. The questions required to be answered are nearly one hundred.

Picnic Season.

The picnic season is at its height now and we hear of them in all quarters. They are enjoyable affairs and build up sociability.

Building an Addition.

John Krumbine, of this town, is building an addition to his residence, that will show well in that end of town.

Tax Rate Reduced.

The taxes in Bellefonte borough for this year has been reduced 13 mills over that of last year.

If the Republicans could have postponed the Homestead picnic until after the election they would have given millions. It knocked a big hole into their calculations.

TO VOTERS.

Some Important points on the New Ballot Reform Act.

The following points on the new Baker ballot reform act are printed for the information of voters. Cut them out and preserve them for future reference:

Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1892.—Election day.

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1892. Last day for filing certificates of nomination with the secretary of the commonwealth.

Thursday, Oct. 13, 1892.—Last day for filing objections to certificates of nomination filed with the secretary of commonwealth.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1892.—Last day for filing nomination papers with the secretary of the commonwealtn.

Thursday, Oct, 20 1892.—Last day for filing objections to nomination papers filed with the secretary of the commonwealth.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1892.—Last day for filing certificates of nomination with county commissioners.

Monday, Oct. 17, 1892.—Last day for filing objections to certificates of nomination filed with county commissioners.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1892.—Last day for filing nominational papers with county commissioners.

Monday, Oct. 24, 1892.—Last day for filing objections to nomination papers filed with county commissioners.

Saturday, Oct. 29, 1892—Last day for filing certificates of nomination with township or borough auditors.

Tuesday Nov. 1, 1892.—Last day for filing objections to certificates of nomination filed with township or borough auditors.

Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1892.—Last day for filing nomination papers with township or borough auditors.

Friday, Nov. 4, 1892.—Last day for filing ojections to nomination papers filed with township or borough auditors.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

A Unique Country where the Skies are almost Never Clouded while the air is Cool and Bracing, like Perpetual Spring.

As an anomalous southern resort, by reason of the fact that there one may escape summer heat no less than winter cold, New Mexico is rapidly becoming famous. Averaging throughout the entire territory 5,600 feet in altitude above sea-level, and characterized by dry air which, unlike a humid atmosphere, is incapable of communicating heat, the temperature in midsummer remains at a delightfully comfortable degree through the day, and at night becomes invariably brisk and bracing. The sunshine is almost constant, yet the most violent out-of-door exertion may be undertaken without fear of distressful consequences. Sunstroke or prostration are absolutely unknown there. It is an ideal land for a summer outing. Its climate is prescribed by reputable physicians as a specific for pulmonary complaints, and the medicinal Hot Springs at Las Vegas are noted for their curative virtues. The most sumpuous hotel in the west, the Montezuma, is located at these springs. Write to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago, for "The Land of Sunshine," an entertaining and profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, the most picturesque and romantic in the United States. 1

After a Hidden Treasure.

A Lock Haven dispatch says that two men came there from Altoona Tuesday and began to search for $75,000, alleged to have been hidden on the mountain above that town. A gambler named Lufold, serving a fifteen year sentence in the Western penitentiary, claims that he buried the money there, fearing arrest. He sent the men to find it.

Reading in Posession of Snow Shoe.

The Reading railroad, through the Lehigh Vally Coal company, has for some time been quietly buying all the good coal land in the Snow Shoe district. The work has been thoroughly done and all the tracts except a few small operations have been purchased. The output will be shipped over the Beech Creek railroad.

Bugs Killing Fish.

The Juniata river is full of dead and dying suckers, and on examination for the cause it was discovered that on the top of their heads there was a bug, similar to a bed bug, that eats into the flesh and down through the bone, which causes them to sicken and die.

The Government bought 100,000 ounces of silver this week at 82.93 cents an once, the lowest price ever paid. At that rate the bullion requisite to make a silver dollar is worth a fraction over 64 cents.

——Take the REPORTER for the campaign, at 35 cents. Send in the names.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

ALL the good people of Middletown, Conn., who love romances are rejoicing over one at home. The hero is John T. Demme and the heroine Miss Julia E. Love. When the hero was quite a youth —he is now thirty-one years old—he was afflicted with as many trials and tribulations as usually fall to the lot of even the most romantically placed people. His family were poor and he himself was afflicted with hip disease, so that at one time it seemed likely that he would be thrust upon the uncertain mercies of the town for support. At this critical period the ministering angel, prosaically disguised as the family physician, stepped in and advised the town clerk to send the boy to the New Haven Hospital for treatment. He was taken there and an operation was performed which resulted in his recovery. In the meantime his father had died, and young Mr. Demme began his career as a bookkeeper in New Haven. He advanced in his profession after the most approved manner, and in time was sought for by a Boston firm. He became a commercial traveler and has gathered together a neat little fortune. But this is only the record of his mercantile successes, which might stir Middletown with pride but not with deep emotion. The part of the story that causes the lover of romance to rejoice is that during all these years Mr. Demme has been working and saving for the woman who helped to save his life in the hospital. Miss Love was a trained nurse there at the time that Mr. Demme was a patient, and that was the beginning of this romance. A pleasant side feature of it is that Mr. Demme's younger sister became a trained nurse through the influence of her brother's fiancee. The former patient and his nurse are to be married in Ohio, but they nevertheless wanted the license to be taken out in the neighborhood where they met.

A MR. RABJOHN, living about five miles from the main road on the divide leading to the coast, told the following story while in town the other day, says the Cloverdale (Call.) Reveille: He was out hunting in the hills about three miles from his place, when the shadow of a large bird passed near him, and looking up he discovered an eagle flying over with something in its talons that resembled, to his visual organs, a small child or infant. It so excited his curiosity that he watched it until he saw it light in a clump of tall pines about a half mile distant. Following in that direction as rapidly as possible, he arrived in time to find the bird in the top of the tallest tree feeding a nest of young eaglets with its prey. The old bird stood in plain view, and without a moment's hesitation he drew a bead and fired, bringing it and its prey to the ground. It proved to be a young lamb about three months old that had been picked up by the eagle from some one of the numerous sheepherds in that vicinity. It was already disemboweled and about half eaten, but enough was left to make a good meal for Mr. Rabjon's family, which he took good care to pack home. The eagle measured nine feet seven inches from tip to tip of his wings, and he thinks the lamb must have weighed forty pounds when alive,

THE curious turnout of Mr. Dennett of Cape Elizabeth, Me., who supplies the cottagers with milk, eggs, and other country produce, attracts a good deal of attention. Mr. Dennett's team consists of a two-year-old bull with a ring in his nose, bearing a crooked yoke on his neck, harnessed to a flat-bottomed cart, which will float in the water. The animal is driven by Mr. Dennett like a horse. Reins of rope are attached to the ring in the bull's nose; they pass up over the horns through rings attached to them. With this queer team Mr. Dennett makes the trip to the beach two or three times a week, fording the Sperwink River at high tide. The bull swims the river like a dog and the cart floats like a boat and will sustain the weight of Mr. Dennett and his load of products safely. When Mr. Dennett and his unique team are seen approaching, the cottagers throng the banks of the river in order to see him make the passage. Some of the most adventurous ones have tried the trip and several narrow escapes from capsizing have occurred.

"LIGHTNING plays some queer pranks," said Wm. Cathcart, at the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis. "I was travelling through Coles County, Illinois, some years ago, and sought refuge from a thunderstorm in a farm house. The farmer undertook to build a fire in the kitchen stove to dry my damp garments. He was down on his knees blowing the coals vigorously when there was a terrific clap of thunder, and a bolt of blue fire shot out of the stove into his face. He fell back as limp as a wet newspaper. The lightning tore all his clothing off with the exception of one boot and trousers leg. There was a streak down through his beard, across his breast and down one leg as though made by a red-hot poker. I supposed he was dead as a door-nail. His wife picked up a large crock of milk that stood on the table and dashed it over him, and in less than three minutes he sat up, surveyed himself and mournfully remarked: "Marier, you oughten to treat me that erway afore strangers."

ACCORDING to a story told by Leon Martell, who has arrived in San Francisco from Manzanillo, Mexico, two of the persons who were supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of the lost brig Tahiti, which left San Francisco last fall, with 300 Gilbert Islanders, bound for coffee plantations in Central America, have been seen in Manzanillo. Martell says that he was told by Felix Johnson, one of the survivors, that when the brig capsized on October 10, Johnson and four Islanders, including a woman, succeeded in leaving the vessel. They were sixteen days in an open boat without food and water. The woman died on the fourth day and the rest ate a portion of her body to keep themselves alive. One member of the party became insane and jumped overboard. One died, but Johnson and the fourth Islander finally succeeded in reaching shore, and were cared for by fishermen.

HALF of St. Petersburg was laughing, a few days ago, over the arrest of the son of M. Smirnoff, a wealthy state councilor, on the charge of stealing a goose. Many people attended court to listen to the young man's defense. He made no attempt, however to prove his innocence, but acknowledged his guilt. He declared that the goose had attacked him while he was going home, and had attempted to "bite" his legs. In defending himself, he had caught the bird by the neck and killed it. Not knowing what to do with his prey, he finally decided to carry it home and use it for a Sunday roast. The charge of the owner of the goose that Smirnoff had wilfully stolen the property was not upheld, as the learned judge declared that he had "a right to defend his life." Many days will pass before he will hear the last of the stolen goose.

AS LITTLE Cal Stephens, of Ossawatomie, Kan., was playing around a well that worked with two buckets, a rope and a pulley he fell in, carrying the top bucket down with him. His screams attracted the attention of Bob Layson's big St. Bernard dog Hadley, who, without a moment's hesitation, sprang in the well, and either by accident or intention carried the other bucket down with him, over balancing and bringing the other bucket with little Cal clinging to it to the top. Aunt Biddy McGee was there and rescued little Cal. A ladder was soon procured and Hadley was brought out. As Aunt Biddy McGee with her arms around the wet child and the dog was gently crying the people who had gathered went down in their pockets to get a medal for Hadley.

MRS. CATHERINE LINDSAY of Peterboro, N. H., has raised some chickens under difficulties. The eggs, in the first place, were put under a hen who deserted them in about six days: they were then given to another hen, which died in four days. The eggs were then taken into the house and put into a basket, with flannel under and over them. Over this flannel was a rubber bag holding hot water. The basket was set upon the shelf over the stove, where it remained a little over three days, Mrs. Lindsay getting up about three o'clock each morning to renew the hot water in the bag. The eggs were then put under another hen, which has brought out a small brood of chickens after these various changes in the hatching process.

IT was an "old comrade" in arms, so he represented himself, that entered G. F. Berry's bank at Armington, Ill., and sat down to talk over war doings with the banker. He sat and chatted pleasantly until all the customers had left the building. Then he said that he had in his pocket some wartime documents to exhibit to Mr. Berry, and reached into his hip pockets for them. The documents proved to be a couple of revolvers. The comrade then drove Mr. Berry into his private office, locked the door, pocketed all the money in sight and took his departure. A hue and cry was quickly raised, but the "old comrade" had disappeared.

A POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., paper says that during the exhibition of a circus there a number of people were watching the elephants, and among them a lady who was attended by a pet, a small black and tan terrier. The keeper brought a bucket of water and set it before one of the elephants and the little dog ran up to it to get a drink. As he was helping himself the elephant grabbed him, and in a twinkling popped the tiny beast into his capacious mouth and swallowed him alive. The lady burst into a flood of tears as she saw her pet disappear.

THEY say there is nothing new under the sun, but we belive that Bainbridge Ga., can produce a dog with a new appetite on him. He is inordinately fond of pins and eats them with a relish. They are rolled around in his mouth and between his teeth until put in correct shape, then they are swallowed greedily. Sometimes the sharp point sticks in his dogship's throat and for a day or two Racket will cough and sneeze around until it is dislodged.

LAST month, Mrs. Harrison Breedlove, of Carson City, Nevada, who is sixty-three years of age, presented to her husband, seventy years old, a pair of bouncing twins. They are believed to be the oldest couple on record who have been favored in this way.

A DANISH woman of wealth recently made a remarkable will, providing that the interest of her fortune shall be distributed annually among twenty unmarried women or widows in her native town.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

CUSTARD PIE WITHOUT MILK.—Beat together thoroughly five eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. Pour into this one pint of water. Flavor with spices most pleasing to the taste, and complete the pie as you would for any ordinary custard. This quantity is sufficient for two pies. They are very nice, and custard made in this manner may be eaten after pickles or any sour fruit by people with weak stomachs, without producing any disagreeable effect.

HUCKLEBERRY DUMPLING.—A huckleberry dumpling, made of biscuit dough, steamed the same length of time as an apple dumpling, is a favorite New England dessert. A cup of huckleberries stirred into a pint of fritter batter makes a good luncheon dish. The huckleberries should be sweetened with a little sugar, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice should be sprinkled over them. As soon as they are done, dredge them with sugar. A variety in the familiar griddle-cake is made with a pint of flour, a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, one beaten egg, and a pint of huckleberries. The batter should be quite thin, and positively accurate directions as to the quantity of flour to be used cannot be given, as some flours thicken more than others.

WELL-MADE CLAM CHOWDER.—A well-made clam chowder is a very tempting dish, especially if it is eaten by the seaside after a long tramp on the sandy shore. Almost every housekeeper who has lived by the sea has a slightly different rule. The following is a New Bedford recipe which may be thoroughly recommended: Put twenty-five clams into a half-pint of water after washing them thoroughly. Set them over a fire and let the water boil; when the shells open, they are done. Take them off the fire, remove the heads and leathery parts of the clam, and chop the remainder fine. Save all the clam-juice in the shells, when the clams are taken out. Peel and slice six potatoes, and mince two onions, add a small slice of larding pork, six sea biscuit, pepper and salt to the taste, the clam-juice, a pint of milk, and one of water, half a grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of celery seed, or a stalk of celery minced fine. Let this mixture cook slowly for four hours. Then add the clams, with two teaspoonfuls of Worcester sauce, and half a cup ful of tomato catsup. When the chowder boils up once, it is ready. Some cooks add two tablespoonfuls of sherry, but this does not seem to belong to a chowder, nor the sliced lemons that are sometimes served in it.

ABOUT WRINKLES.

How They May Be Averted and a Smooth Face Maintained.

Wrinkles are the index of nervous condition. Upright lines between the eyes indicate mental trouble, thought, care or temper, more than physical illness. Fine netted lines about the eyes denote nervous exhaustion and the depression which follows overstimulus. Women are likely to get them from living and sleeping in close, hot rooms.

The latest scientific writer on the subject says the air in our rooms should be changed three times every hour. The skin owes its beauty to the nerves which control the fine invisible blood vessels of the surface, whose work lends glow and transparency to the face. The nerves in turn owe their sensitiveness to the air, which, noxious or pure, is our chief nutriment, inhaled by gallons hourly. When the nerves are deadened by close air, the fine muscles lose their tone, the tissue of the face shrinks, and these shrinkages become wrinkles. At first they are fugitive; a week's watching may write the face over with cross-hatching of fine lines, and another week of rest will restore lost tissue, fat and fluids to fill the spaces and smooth the face again.

To avert wrinkles, the nervous and over-taxed must rest and eat nourishing food. The neuralgic should eat roast fat and make food tempting with condidiments, adding to their fare the sound, coarse bread which contains phosphate to feed their starved nerves, and is the great regulator of nutritive function. Too often the trouble is not so much what people eat, but what they don't eat, and do not get provided for them at the table. Leanness and wrinkles go together. We seldom see a florid, plethoric woman with them, as the supply of blood keeps the skin in repair.

Steaming the face is the fashionable treatment to remove wrinkles, but it is an idea of American adoption, if not original. French specialists deprecate steaming. They say that it makes wrinkles worse when the practice is suspended, and assert that it causes falling of eyelashes and eyebrows. The intensely hot steaming may have that effect in certain states of the blood, and it must cause determination of blood to the face, which is far from healthy. The remedy is to use vapor at milder heat, keeping up the process longer at a time. Half an hour over the vapor, however, is more time than most women can spend. The most convenient application is a firm waxen paste which takes time for rubbing ing out and gives just the right amount of massage for the face in the process. The soft oily salves and creams in request are not such good wrinkle erasures as a firm, protective cosmetic which will not rub off easily, but allow the moisture of the skin to remain and freshen the tissues.

It is easier to disperse wrinkles than to eradicate any other defect of the face. Sleep, much more than people suppose necessary, rather hearty food, and moister air in houses are indispensable to keeping a smooth face, whatever cosmetic is used, and a toilet paste or cream has twice the effect in less time if the hygiene of the complexion be observed.

Massage of the face should be by a firm, leisurely stroke, just soft enough not to irritate. The best usage makes the movement in circular sweeps over the wrinkles, not lifting the fingers much till one has finished on that particular line. Massage of the face should be soothing, not leaving it flushed and burning. To avert the wretched network of lines about the eyes and baggy eyelids, observe the precaution never to sleep after a dance or late hours without bathing the face plentifully in very warm water and taking a few teaspoonfuls of something light, half a cup of chocolate, or hot boullion, eau sacre, rice and syrup, or a lemonade, with or without a fresh beaten egg. Three spoonfuls of such refreshments will take off the horrible exhaustion which presents its accounts on waking. A cup of hot water with one drop of oil of cinnamon is a famous restorative, especially in heart weakness after late hours.

The Law of Color.

An artist's rule as to color is: Choose carefully only those tints of which a duplicate may be found in the hair, the eyes, or the complexion, says the Fancy Goods Graphic. A woman with blue-gray eyes and a thin, neutral-tinted complexion is never more becomingly dressed than in the blue shades in which gray is mixed, for in these complexions there is a certain delicate blueness. A brunette is never so exquisite as in cream color, for she has reproduced the tinting of her skin in her dress. Put the same dress on a colorless blonde and she will be far from charming, while in gray she would be quite the reverse. The reason is plain. In the blonde's sallowness there are tints of gray, and in the dark woman's pallor there is always yellowish tones, the same as predominate in the cream-colored dress. Women who have rather florid complexions look well in various shades of plum and heliotrope, also in certain shades of dove-gray, for to a trained eye this color has a tinge of pink which harmonizes with the flesh of the face. Blondes look fairer and younger in dead black, like that of wool goods or velvet, while brunettes require the sheen of satin or gloss of silk in order to wear black to advantage.

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION.

The American Museum of Natural History Enriched.

It will be welcome news to thousands of Americans that the magnificent entomological collection of the late Harry Edwards has been purchased and presented to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. More than half of the purchase price was secured by the committee through subscription from the professional and personal friends of Mr. Edwards, and friends of the Museum; the balance being assured by the trustees of the Museum.

In making his collection, Mr. Edwards has laid almost every country in the world under contribution, and he found an invaluable assistant in his wife, who accompanied him on all his tours in the pursuance of his profession as an actor.

As it is stored in the museum to-day the collection looks like a hopeless confusion of boxes of every kind, from elaborate wooden cabinets full of glazed drawers to hundreds of pasteboard cases, also glazed, and even piles of old cigar boxes, full of all manner of bugs impaled on slender pins. Each of the boxes is fitted with a cork bottom under the paper lining, into which the pin points enter easily, and the boxes all contain a quantity of the white crystals of naphthaline for protection against moths.

"Desks," which are cases with sloping, glazed tops, and cabinets are now making for the proper arrangement and display of the specimens, which are much crowded in their present cases. When they shall all be arranged, the collection will occupy a considerable part of the floor and wall space on one of the upper floors of the new building which now forms the front of the museum, where now are arranged on the ground floor the big buffalo case, the cases of the great apes and gorillas, and the skeletons of the elephants. This part of the building will be opened to the public very soon.

The 250,000 insects in the collection represent about 40,500 different kinds. Mr. Edwards made two volumes of a partial catalogue, and in them are set down the names, habitat, and descriptions of 7,882 different moths and butterflies alone, and in the section devoted to beetles, wasps, dragon flies, &c., the numbers run up to 6,217. From this bewildering multitude of objects only a small handful of individual insects can be mentioned here. Among the most showy and beautiful of the specimens are the "bird-winged" butterflies (Ornithoptera) from New Ireland and Queensland, Australia. Some of them have yellow bodies and great wings marked in green and black, with very beautiful shading of the tiny scales, and in others the wings are black, with yellow under-wings. Some of the females measure six or seven inches across the wings. The males are somewhat smaller and far more brilliantly colored. The blue bird-winged butterfly has blackish wings bordered with a band of luminous blueish slate color, and with a brilliant patch of iridescence and peacock blue upon the under-wings. The wings of the female are of a blackish-brown color, with white patches.

The collection is also rich in swallow-tailed butterflies (Papilios) from every part of the world. Among the most striking is the Papilio crino from Ceylon. Its wings are black, dusted with fine olive-green scales and marked with a transverse band of brilliant emerald green. The Papilia Paris, from the Himalayas, is like the other except for a vivid green patch on the wings instead of the transverse band.

There are many different species of the Morpho butterfly, from Brazil, Venezuela, and other South American States. The Morpho Cypris, from Bogota, has wings of the most brilliant metallic blue, marked with a transverse row of spots. Another specimen of this kind has black wings with transverse bands of the same vivid metallic blue; and still another has wings of a very pale, lustrous sea-green, like the inside of a shell, and in some lights showing exactly the appearance of mother-of-pearl, or of an opal.

The moths (Sphyngidæ) are present in a great number of specimens, among which North American moths are well represented. The general characteristics of the "hawk" moths are long, slender bodies and narrow wings. They are often mistaken for humming birds as they sweep about in the twilight. They have very long probosces, which are curled up as they lie in the boxes. In color they show blacks, browns, grays, and several shades of dull orange. The famous "death's head" moths from Germany and Japan have the clearly marked outlines of a skull and cross bones on the back of the thorax. The shape of the skull varies in specimens from different regions. The males have much smaller bodies than the females.

A magnificent series of objects in the collection are the specimens of the great moth Sphynxida zelotypia stacyi. One pair, a male and female, cost £25, and were presented to Mr. Edwards by a friend. The female measures eight inches across the wings, and the slim body is about three inches long. The male measures about six in the wings, and the body is a little smaller than the female. The hind wings of the male are of a rusty red, and the fore wings are mottled white and brownish red and have a transverse band of salmon pink. There is an eye-like spot, about as big as an old silver three-cent piece, a little beyond the middle of the wing. When the wings are folded they take a triangular shape and the insect looks like the head of a large snake, and the spot is strikingly like the serpent's eye. The female is almost as brilliant as the male in this instance.

There are many specimens of the beautiful, delicately-colored lunar moths. They came from Natal, the Himalayas, India, Japan and New York. Some of them have pale green wings with a purplish border on the fore wings, and all have the long, tail-like appendages to the hind wings.

Among the beetles are very many from Australia, some of them collected in 1889 and 1890, when Mr. Edwards was last at the antipodes. There is a long series of "golden" beetles brilliant with metallic lustre. A specimen of the Callosdex mastersii is a beetle incased, back and belly, in a greenish-brassy mail, smooth and hard as glass, and shining like the polished brass on a man-o'-war.

There are many long-horned beetles (Cerambycidæ) from all parts of the world. One big fellow has horns nearly seven inches long. There are also thousands of leaf-eating beetles, (Chrysomelidæ,) and among them is one from Malacca called Xylorhiza venosa, which is about two inches long and looks exactly like a fragment of decayed wood. You would swear you could not be mistaken as to the broken, disintegrating woody fibre. There are also great numbers of all sorts of the American wasps, bumble bees, carpenter bees, and hornets, and many brilliant dragon flies, known among the youth of New England as "devil's darning needles."

Among the family of Orthoptera, or grasshoppers, are many curious specimens of the Mantis. The ridiculous "praying mantis" of Japan and Victoria is shown in a specimen about four inches long, which sits up on its skinny gray-green legs, with its head erect on its long neck, and holds up two of its long fore-legs together as a child puts his hands together in prayer. One enormous specimen of the Phasmidæ from Queensland is a sort of dreadful grasshopper about a foot long and measuring eight inches across his wings. There are innumerable outlandish bugs whose bodies and wings cannot be distinguished from the trees or herbage upon which they live. Their wings are veined exactly like leaves, and they are of every color, from pale green to the rusty color of bark and dead limbs.

These few are among the thousands of insects which Harry Edwards collected, and which are now his monument.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

GRANDMA'S FRIEND.

The mother-in-law sits in her chamber to mourn,
Not allowed to say that her soul's her own,
But banished and sent to her room alone,
Her boy whom she loved and cherished with care,
Has turned against her and left her there.

And o'er her Bible she folded her hands so meek,
As the tears coursed down her pallid cheek.
Hush! the e's a patter of feet on the stair,
And mother-in-law gently smooths her hair,
As a child's voice on her ear doth fall:
"Want to show gramma my old rag doll."
—[St. Louis Republic.

THE BEE'S MARKET BASKET.

Every bee carries his market basket around his hind legs. Anyone examining the body of a bee through a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs on the surface, the hairs approaching each other at the tip so as to form a sort of cage. This is the bee's basket, and into it, after a successful journey, he will cram enough pollen to last him for two or three days. Every one has seen a bee returning home with a little yellow lump on his hind leg, and if the insect is then examined the form of the basket can easily be seen.

SCRATCHING A TOAD'S BACK.

There are few things more amusing than to watch a toad submitting to the operation of back scratching. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing toward him, but after two or three passes down his back his manner undergoes a marked change. His eyes close with an expression of infinite rapture, he plants his feet wider apart, and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to obtain by this means the maximum of enjoyment. Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which startles him, or until he has had as much petting as he wants, when, with a puff of regretful delight, he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions, and hop away, bent once more upon the pleasures of the chase.—[Our Dumb Animals.

A DOCTOR THAT SENDS NO BILLS.

There is a little doctor that grows on a tree, and, instead of giving you a prescription, lets you have himself for a few cents, and that's all the expense he puts you to. If you squeeze him in a glass of slightly sugared water every morning and drink him before breakfast he will keep away Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordially. If you have a headache cut him into slices and rub him along your temples and you will find yourself growing better.

If a bee or insect of any kind sting you put a few drops of the doctor on the spot, and the pain will disappear quickly. And, girls, if you mix him with a quart of milk, and bathe your face with the simple cosmetic, the result will be a great bettering of your complexions. And if you pour him into an equal part of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed and then draw on a pair of roomy kid gloves,—which you must wear all night,—why, your hands will rival the snowdrops in whiteness.

Besides all this, the doctor, whom, no doubt, you have already guessed to be a lemon, is always ready to advise himself in the preparation of a refreshing, old-fashioned summer drink.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Country for Crazes.

"This is a great country for crazes," remarked S. B. Dumble at the Laclede. "A few years ago the entire country was in the throes of the pedestrian craze. In every city, town or village athletes were wearily tramping round and round a sawdust circle, while thousands of spectators applauded the dreary exhibition. Nobody walks now that can ride. Next we had the roller skating craze, which affected both men and women. It too, has gone glimmering, leaving a trail of broken bones in its wake. The bicycle craze is now upon us, and bids fair to become a chronic disease. The men have had the red necktie craze and recovered from it in time to laugh at the suspender craze of their big sisters. America soon loves her fads to death."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Black and cream muslin dresses are very fashionable, printed with a spotted figure.

A PIG NEARLY CAUSES WAR.

Stirring Incident of the Earlier History of Washington Territory.

The celebration a few weeks ago of the centennial of the entrance of Captain George Vancouver into Puget Sound and of the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray, has led to a searching of records and a bringing to light of a number of interesting facts concerning the early history of the Pacific northwest. Hitherto the comparative insignificance of this part of the United States has made its history of little interest, but the growing importance of the Puget Sound country is drawing more attention to the circumstances by which it became a part of the United States.

One of the singular incidents was the quarrel over San Juan Island, when a pig came near involving the United States and Great Britain in war. The causes of the difficulty ran back several years. In 1818, when the title of the United States to the land up to latitude 49 degrees N. was disputed by Great Britain, a treaty was formed, allowing a joint occupancy of the region now covered by Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Into this neutral territory the Hudson Bay Company extended its posts, and at the same settlers from the United States began making their way though the trackless wilderness. Finally, after our government had demanded that the boundary be fixed at 54 degrees 40 minutes N. and there had been much negotiation with little practical result, a treaty was agreed upon, in 1846, setting the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods westward at the forty-ninth parallel.

This settled everything until salt water was reached, and then the dividing line ran between the islands, giving all of Vancouver to Great Britain. There was some misunderstanding, from the wording of the treaty, which of two channels the line should follow, and accordingly San Juan, the largest and most fertile island in the Archipelago de Haro, was claimed by both countries. The Territorial Government of Washington asserted that San Juan belonged to the Territory, and attempted to collect taxes on property of the Hudson Bay Company situated on the island. The factor in charge informed the Assessor that the island belonged to her Majesty Queen Victoria, but the Sheriff of the Territory levied on some sheep and sold them for taxes. The Hudson Bay Company then appealed to the British Minister at Wash-Tribune, the Plumper and the Satellite —which had been lying at Victoria.

This was in August, 1859. A boat from the Tribune landed Capt. Hornby —afterward admiral—and several other officers of the vessel. They were met by Capt. Pickett, who was cool and courteous.

The English captain said: "I have 1,100 men on board the ships ready to land to-night."

The reply of Capt. Pickett was: "Captain, you have the force to land, but if you undertake it I will fight you as long as I have a man."

Hornby answered. "Very well, I shall land them at once."

"If you will give me forty-eight hours," continued Pickett, "till I hear from my commanding officer, my orders may be countermanded. If you do not you must be responsible for the blood that follows."

"Not one minute," was Hornby's retort.

The Englishmen went back to the vessel, and Pickett gave orders for the drawing of his men in lines on the hill facing the beach, where the English would have to land. His directions were to fire, one third at a time, at close range, and then fall back. He added: "We will make a Bunker Hill of it, and don't be afraid of their big guns."

ington, D. C., and in 1859 a boundary commission was appointed to determine the line between the two countries.

While the commission was at its work Lyman A. Cutlar, one of the American occupants of the island, was greatly annoyed by the depredations in his garden of a boar belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Cutlar remonstrated with the officers of the company; but obtaining no relief, he took the case into his own hands and shot the animal. The next day the company's chief factor, Mr. Dallas, appeared in the steamer Beaver and tried to arrest Cutlar and take him to Victoria for trial. Cutlar picked up his gun, pointed it at the officer, and said they might take him to Victoria, but they would have to kill him first. Dallas did not dare to precipitate a contest then and there, and so he went back to Victoria empty handed.

The attempt of the English to exercise jurisdiction on the island roused the wrath of Brig. Gen. William S. Harney, then commanding the Department of the Columbia, and he sent Capt. Pickett with a company of infantry to protect the interests of the American residents on San Juan. The British replied by dispatching three vessels to the scene—the

In less than fifteen minutes the men were in line six paces apart on the hill, every settler on the island volunteering to re-inforce the regulars. The boats of the English vessels were lowered, but the sailors and marines were not landed.

For several days the Americans slept on their arms, but the English made no attempt to land, and the affair was finally adjusted peacefully. In 1861 the Emperor of Germany, as arbitrator, decided that San Juan belonged to the United States.

Capt. George E. Pickett afterward became a Major General in the Confederate Army. With hat and sword in hand he led one of the storming columns till he fell, shot through the right side.

A Storm of Flies.

About nine o'clock Tuesday night Battle Mountain was infested with a cloud of tiny flies that drifted into the saloons on Front street in myriads, in many instances darkening the rooms and putting out the lights, says the Central Nevadan. When the pests had passed away it was found that the tops of the lamps were covered an inch and a half deep and the lamp chimneys choked. It would appear that these minute flies were attracted by the light in the saloons, and in countless millions perished.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Glorious March."

TEXT: "*Fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners.*"—Solomon's Song vi., 10.

The fragrance of spikenard, the flash of jewels, the fruitfulness of orchards, the luxuriance of gardens, the beauty of Heshbon fish pools, the dew of the night and the splendor of the morning—all contribute to the richness of Solomon's style when he comes to speak of the glory of the church. In contrast with his eulogium of the church, look at the denunciatory things that are said in our day in regard to it. If one stockholder becomes a cheat, does that destroy the whole company? If one soldier be a coward, does that condemn the whole army? And yet there are many in this day so unphilosophic, so illogical, so dishonest and so unfair as to denounce the entire church of God because there are here and there bad men belonging to it.

There are those who say that the church of God is not up to the spirit of the day in which we live; but I have to tell you that, notwithstanding all the swift wheels and the flying shuttles and the lightning communications, the world has never yet been able to keep up with the church. As high as God is above man, so high is the church of God—higher than all human institutions. From her lamp the best discoveries of the world have been lighted. The best of our inventors have believed in the Christian religion—the Fultons, the Morses, the Whitneys, the Perrys and the Livingstones. She has owned the best of the telescopes and Leyden jars, and while infidelity and atheism have gone blindfolded among the most startling discoveries that were about to be developed the earth, and the air, and the sea have made quick and magnificent responses to Christain philosophers.

The world will not be up to the Church of Christ until the day when all merchandise has become honest merchandise, and all governments have become free governments, and all nations evangelized nations, and the last deaf ear of spiritual death shall be broken open by the million voiced shout of nations born in a day. The church that Nebuchadnezzar tried to burn in the furnace, and Darius to tear to pieces with the lions, and Lord Claverhouse to cut with the sword, has gone on, wading the floods and enduring the fire, until the deepest barbarism, and the fiercest cruelties, and the blackest superstitions have been compelled to look to the east, crying, "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners?"

Yet there are people who are ashamed to belong to the church of Christ, and if you ask them whether they are in such associations they say, "Yes, I sometimes attend the church," instead of realizing the fact that there is no honor compared with the honor of being a member of the church of God. I look back with joy to the most honored moment of my life, when in the old country meeting house the minister of Christ announced my name as a follower of the Lord.

You who are floating about in the world, seeking for better associations, why do you not join yourself to some of the churches? An old sea captain was riding in the cars toward Philadelphia, and a young man sat down beside him. He said, "Young man, where are you going?" "I am going to Philadelphia to live," replied the young man. "Have you letters of introduction?" asked the old captain. "Yes," said the young man, and he pulled some of them out. "Well," said the old sea captain, "haven't you a church certificate?" "Oh, yes," replied the young man; "I didn't suppose you would want to look at that." "Yes," said the sea captain, "I want to see that. As soon as you get to Philadelphia present it to some Christian church. I am an old sailor, and I have been up and down in the world, and it's my rule as soon as I get into port to fasten my ship fore and aft to the wharf, although it may cost a little wharfage, rather than have my ship out in the stream floating hither and thither with the tide."

Oh, men and women, by the tides of frivolity and worldliness swept this way and swept that way, seeking for associations and for satisfactions for the immortal soul, come into the church of Jesus Christ. Lash fast to her. She is the pillar and the ground of truth. I propose to speak of the threefold glory of the church as it is described in the text:

First—"Fair as the moon." God, who has determined that everything shall be beautiful in its season, has not left the night without charm. The moon rules the night. The stars are only set as gems in her tiara. Sometimes, before the sun has gone down, the moon mounts her throne, but it is after nightfall that she sways her undisputed sceptre over island and continent, river and sea. Under her shining the plainest maple leaves become shivering silver, the lakes from shore to shore look like shining mirrors, and the ocean, under her glance, with great tides come up panting upon the beach, mingling, as it were, foam and fire.

Under the witchery of the moon the awful steeps lose their ruggedness and the chasms their terror. The poor man blesses God for throwing so cheap a light through the broken window pane of his cabin, and to the sick it seems like a light from the other shore that bounds this great deep of human pain and woe. If the sun be like a song, full and loud and poured forth from brazen instruments that fill heaven and earth with harmony, the moon is plaintive and sad, standing beneath the throne of God, sending up her soft, sweet voice of praise, while the stars listen and the sea! No mother ever more lovingly watched a sick cradle than this pale watcher of the sky bends over the weary, heartsick, slumbering earth, singing to it a silvery music, while it is rocked in the cradle of the spheres.

Now, says my text, "Who is she, fair as the moon?" Our answer is the church. Like the moon, she is a borrowed light. She gathers up the glory of a Saviour's sufferings, a Saviour's death, a Saviour's resurrection, a Saviour's ascension, and pours that light on palace and dungeon, on squalid heathenism and elaborate skepticism, on widow's tears and martyr's robe of flame, on weeping penitence and loud mouthed scorn.

She is the only institution to-day that gives any light to our world. Into her portals the poor come and get the sympathy of a once pillowless Christ, the bereaved come and see the bottle in which God saves all our tears, and the captives come, and on the sharp corners of her altars dash off their chains, and the thirsty come and put their cup under the "Rock of Ages," which pours forth from its smitten side living water, sparkling water, crystalline water from under the throne of God and the Lamb. Blessed the bell that calls her worshipers to prayer. Blessed the water in which her members are baptized. Blessed be the wine that glows in her sacramental cups. Blessed the songs on which her devotions travel up and the angels of God travel down.

As the moon goes through the midst of the roaring storm clouds unflushed and unharmed, and comes out calm and beautiful on the other side, so the church of God has gone through all the storms of this world's persecution and come out uninjured, no worse for the fact that Robespierre cursed it, and Voltaire caricatured it, and Tom Paine sneered at it, and all the forces of darkness have bombarded it. Not like some baleful comet shooting across the sky, scattering terror and dismay among the nations, but above the long howling night of the world's wretchedness the Christian church has made her mild way, "Fair as the moon."

I take a step further in my subject—"Clear as the sun." After a season of storm or fog, how you are thrilled when the sun comes out at noonday! The mists travel up till above hill, mountain above mountain, until they are all lost. The forests are full of chirp and buzz and song; honey makers on the long, bird's beak pounding the bark, the chatter of the squirrel on the rail, the call of a hawk out of a clear sky makes you thankful for the sunshine which makes all the world so busy and so glad. The same sun which in the morning kindled conflagrations among the castles of cloud scoops down to paint the lily white and the buttercup yellow and the forgetmenot blue.

What can resist the sun? Light for voyager on the deep, light for shepherds guarding the flocks afield, light for the poor who have no lamps to burn, light for the downcast and the weary, light for aching eyes and burning brain and consuming captive, light for the smooth brow of childhood and the dim vision of the octogenarian, light for the queen's coronet and sewing girl's needle. "Let there be light."

Now, says my text, "Who is she that looketh forth clear as the sun?" Our answer is, the church. You have been going along a road before daybreak, and on one side you thought you saw a lion, and on the other side you thought you saw a goblin of the darkness, but when the sun came out you found these were harmless apparitions. And it is the great mission of the church of Jesus Christ to come forth "clear as the sun," to illumine all earthly darkness, to explain, as far as possible, all mystery, and to make the world radiant in its brightness; and that which you thought was an aroused lion is found out to be a slumbering lamb; and the sepulchral gates of your dead turn out to be the opening gates of heaven; and that which you supposed was a flaming sword to keep you out of paradise is an angel of light to beckon you in.

The lamps on her altars will cast their glow on your darkest pathway and cheer you until, far beyond the need of lantern or lighthouse, you are safely anchored within the veil. On, sun of the church, shine on until there is no sorrow to soothe, no tears to wipe away, no shackles to break, no more souls to be redeemed! Ten thousand hands of sin have attempted to extinguish the lamps on her altars, but they are quenchless, and to silence her pulpits, but the thunder would leap and the lightning would flame.

The church of God will yet come to full meridian, and in that day all the mountains of the world will be sacred mountains, touched with the glory of Calvary, and all streams will flow by the mount of God like cool Siloam, and all lakes be radiant with Gospel memories like Gennesaret, and all islands of the sea be crowned with apocalyptic vision like Patmos, and all cities be sacred as Jerusalem, and all gardens luxurious as paradise, with God walking in the cool of the day. Then the chorals of grace will drown out all the anthems of earth. Then the throne of Christ will overtop all earthly authority. Then the crown of Jesus will outflame all other coronets. Sin destroyed. Death dead. Hell defeated. The church triumphant. All the darknesses of sin, all the darknesses of trouble, all the darknesses of earthly mystery hieing themselves to their dens. "Clear as the sun! Clear as the sun!"

Further, "Terrible as an army with banners." Take one more step in this subject and say that if you were placed for the defense of a feeble town, and a great army were seen coming over the hills with flying ensigns, then you would be able to get some idea of the terror that will strike the hearts of the enemies of God when the church at last marches on like "an army with banners."

You know there is nothing that excites soldiers' enthusiasm so much as an old flag. Many a man almost dead, catching a glimpse of the national ensign, has sprung to his feet and started again into the battle. Now, my friends, I don't want you to think of the church of Jesus Christ as a defeated institution, as the victim of infidel sarcasm—something to be kicked and cuffed and trampled on through all the ages of the world. It is "an army with banners." It has an inscription and colors such as never stirred the hearts of an earthly soldiery.

We have our banner of recruit, and on it is inscribed, "Who is on the Lord's side?" Our banner of defiance, and on it is inscribed, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against us!" Our banner of triumph, and on it is inscribed, "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" and we mean to plant that banner on every hilltop and wave it at the gate of heaven.

With Christ to lead us we need not fear. I will not underrate the enemy. They are a tremendous host. They come on with acutest strategy. Their weapons by all the inhabitants of darkness have been forged in furnaces of everlasting fire. We contend not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places; but if God be for us who can be against us? Come on, ye troops of the Lord! Fall into line! Close up the ranks! On, through burning sands and over frozen mountain tops, until the whole earth surrenders to God! He made it; He redeemed it; He shall have it. They shall not be trampled with hoofs, they shall not be cut with sabers, they shall not be crushed with wheels, they shall not be cloven with battle axes, but the marching, and the onset, and the victory will be none the less decisive for that.

With Christ to lead us, and heaven to look down upon us, and angels to guard us, and martyr spirits to bend from their thrones, and the voice of God to bid us forward into the combat, our enemies shall fly like chaff in the whirlwind, and all the towers of heaven ring because the day is ours. I divide this army with banners into two wings—the American wing and the European wing. The American wing will march on across the wilds of the west, over the tablelands, and come to the ocean, no more stopped by the Pacific than the Israelites were stopped by the Red sea, marching on until the remaining walls of China will fall before this army with banners, and cold Siberia will be turned to the warm heart of Christ, and over lofty Himalayan peaks shall go this army with banners until it halts at Palestine.

The European wing will march out to meet it, and Spanish superstition shall be overcome, and French infidelity shall be conquered, and over the Alps, with more than Hannibal's courage, shall march that army with banners, and up through the snows of Russia, vaster in multitude than the hosts that followed Napoleon into the conflict. And Hungary and Poland, by the blood of their patriots and by the blood of Christ, shall at last be free. And crossing into Asia the law shall again be proclaimed on Sinai, and Christ in the person of His ministers will again preach on Olivet and pray in Gethsemane and exhibit His love on Calvary. And then the army will halt in front of the other wing, the twain having conquered all the earth for God.

When the Prussian army came back from their war they were received in 1866 at the gates of Berlin, and a choir stood above the gates, and as the first regiment advanced and came to the gates the choir, in music, asked them what right they had to enter there. And then the first regiment, in song, replied, telling over the stories of their conflicts and victories. Then they marched in, and all the city was full of gladness and triumph. But oh! the great joy when the army with banners shall come up to the gates of our King!

It will be choir to choir, music to music, hosanna to hosanna, hallelujah to hallelujah. Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let them come in. There will be spread the banquet of eternal victory, and the unfallen ones of heaven will sit at it, and all the ransomed of earth will come in and celebrate the jubilee with unfading garlands on their brows telling of earthly conquests.

All the walls of that celestial mansion will be a-glitter with shields won in victorious battle and adorned with the banners of God that were carried in front of the host. Harp shall tell to harp the heroism in which the conquerors won their palm, and the church that day will sit queen at the banquet. Her wanderings over, her victories gained, Christ shall rise up to introduce her to all the nations of heaven, and as she pulls aside her veil and looks up into the face of her Lord the King, Christ shall exclaim, "This is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners!"

THE HELIOGRAPH.

How Communication Between Distant Points Is Reached by Reflecting the Sun's Rays.

Heliography is the name applied to the method of communicating between distant points in which usual signals are obtained by reflecting the rays of the sun from a mirror or combination of mirrors in the right direction. As a matter of course, the method can only be employed where the sky is free from clouds and the atmosphere clear for considerable periods of time, and the fact that no place is free from sudden atmospheric changes makes the establishment of permanent heliographic stations unadvisable. In military signalling heliography has been found to possess great advantages over other methods, particularly on account of the portability of the apparatus, and in coast and geodetic surveys it has been found invaluable.

To those who have not studied the phenomena attending the reflection of sunlight it is quite astonishing, under favorable atmospheric conditions, at what great distance the flash can be seen, bright and distinct as a planet, which in appearance it very much resembles. Only the clouds and intervening obstacles admit the possibilities of heliography. Equipped with the proper telescope and suitable mirrors, and stationed at the requisite elevation, with favorable conditions of atmosphere, and there is practically no limit to the distance at which signaling can be carried on. A little consideration of certain facts will make the truth of this statement plainly apparent. The sun's rays reach the earth after traveling 92,000,000 miles. Striking a mirror simply alters their course, but makes very little difference in their energy, and hence it does not seem remarkable that they should preserve sufficient vital force to carry them a hundred or two hundred miles further. The moon, which is not perhaps the best reflector, projects the sun's rays to us from a distance of 232,000 miles. The discovery of the principle involved in heliography is as old as the time of Alexander the Great, whose fleet is said to have been piloted along the Persian Gulf by mirrors. The aborigines of North America long ago adopted the policy of sun-flashing from polished surfaces, and the Russians made use of sun-telegraphy for important signaling at the siege of Sebastopol.

The two instruments generally used in heliography are the heliograph and the heliotrope. The latter is sometimes confounded with the heliostat, but a heliostat proper is an instrument operated by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. By the use of this instrument, the mirror is so adjusted that, at a particular hour of the day, arranged beforehand, the light of the sun is reflected to the surveyor's station. The heliotrope, however, is operated by hand, and it is the instrument which, in its more or less improved forms, is used by Prof. Davidson in coast-survey work. Heliotropes are usually placed upon a stand or table and adjusted to the distant signal station by the sights over the uprights. The centre ring is a trifle larger than one at the end, so that when the shadow of the centre rim shows upon the rim of the outer ring, the flash may be said to be in focus, and when the sun is in front of the operator, that is all there is to it. When the sun is in the rear, however, it is necessary to make use of another mirror, placing it where it will reflect the sun on to the heliotropic mirror and thence through the rings.

This creates a steady light which has already been described as like a bright star, but in order to keep it continuous, the operator has to adjust the mirror every moment or two with his hands to conform to the motion of the earth. In triangulation the operator usually begins work at sunrise, and keeps his heliotrope in focus until the day's work is practically over. The triangulator, having that bright daylight star for his basis, has by that time been able to lay out considerable drawing, and he signals the heliotropist to shut up shop by passing his hat over the rays of his own instrument a given number of times. Each party on survey work prearranges its own signals. There is no regular code made use of in this work, but in the army it is quite different.

The heliotrope had been in use nearly half a century when, in the autumn of 1839 at the Jack telegraph station in Beloochistan, Henry C. Nance, now Sir Henry, adapted the principle of the heliotrope, or heliostat, to the modern instrument since then known as the heliograph. He conceived the idea of converting the fascicle of reflected sun's rays which had previously been regarded, in a signaling sense, as entirely passive, into active speaking agents. This he accomplished by adapting to a mirror the means of imparting to the reflections the character of pulsations of varied durations, in accordance with the Morse code. Nance's heliograph, as now perfected for field signaling, is the one now used in the United States army. The mirrors are not always of the same size. The greater the mirror the more powerful the flash. There are usually two tripods, one bearing the mirror to reflect the sun to the signaling mirror when necessary. The stand for the signaling mirror has a sighting bar, by means of which a perfect alignment can be made by looking through a hole made by scraping off a little of the silver from the centre of the back of the mirror. The obstruction is obtained by giving a small angular motion to the screen mirror, or shutter, causing the reflected beam to travel through twice the angle and completely disappear from the distant point. Its working is made very similar to that of a Morse key. Several important improvements on the heliograph have been made by Lieut. John P. Finlay, United States army, now in charge of the weather bureau in this city, all of which are in practical use in the army signal corps. Lieut. Finlay has also published a manual for the use of the heliograph, from which a portion of the material for this article has been taken.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

A STRAY dog at Delta, Ohio, was so tormented and tortured by cruel boys that he ran toward a noisome pool at the edge of the town. Stopping an instant the animal looked around, then deliberately plunged in and died—an undoubted case of suicide.

HE IS STILL BOSS.

There Have Been Many Giants, but Chang Is the Tallest Now Living.

Turner the naturalist, declared that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was 12 feet in height. M. Thevet, of France, in his description of America, published at Paris in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was 11 feet 2 inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured 15 feet in height. Josephine mentioned the case of a Jew who was 10 feet 2 inches in height. Pliny tells of an Arabian giant, Gabara, 9 feet 9 inches, the tallest man in the days of Claudius.

John Middletown, born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the time of James I., was 9 feet 3 inches in height; his hand was 17 inches long and 8½ inches broad, says Dr. Platt, in his "History of Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was 8 feet 10 inches. A skeleton in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is 8 feet 6 inches in height, and that of Charles Byrne, in the museum of the College of Surgeons, London, is 8 feet 4 inches. The tallest living man is Chang-tu-Sing, the Chinese giant. His height is 7 feet 3 inches.—Tid-Bits.

Will Beat the Thomas Cat.

An old trapper has been bringing from the mountains for two weeks a number of peculiar little animals that have puzzled a good many people to tell what they were. They are about the size of a common cat and have large bushy tails like that of a raccoon. Their bodies are long and slender and well protected by a thick growth of brownish-colored hair. Their eyes are black and snapping, and when teased they growl and spit like a cat, showing a row of teeth as sharp as cambric needles. The name of these little animals is the Bessaris, and they are a species of the civet cat, ranking between the fox and the weasel. They are better than all the pussies in creation as rat exterminators, and about twenty of them have been turned loose in different warehouses and livery stables in this city.—Marysville Appeal.

Giving All Honor to His Wife.

The German Emperor loses no opportunity of winning favor with the ladies with his gallant speeches. One of the prettiest of these courtier-like utterances was delivered in answering a toast to his wife in the province where she was born: "The bond that unites me to this province and chains me to her in a manner different from all the others of my empire is the jewel that sparkles at my side, her Majesty the Empress. Sprung from this soil, the type of the various virtues of a German princess, it is to her I owe it if I am able to meet the severe labors of my office with a happy spirit and make head against them."

Etiquette.

The word "etiquette" is Anglo-Norman, and primarily had a somewhat different meaning from its present one. It formerly meant simply the ticket which was tied to the neck of bags or fastened to packages, to note their contents. Finally it seemed that the word came to be applied to cards given out at an entertainment, with certain rules of behavior for guests printed upon them. Thus behavior was or was not "the ticket," or "etiquette," and the slang term, "just the ticket," and our elegant word "etiquette" have the same derivation.

One Cent a Bolt Wall Paper.

Finer, 2 cts.; Gold Embossed, 2½ cts.; Solid Gold, 4 cts.

Send stamp for 100 Samples. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

The mole can swim excellently and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

There are said to be 2,800,000 bee-hives in the United States.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude and debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

Japan is said to have apple trees only four inches in height, which produces fruit about the size of currants.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Condersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The deepest perpendicular shaft is in the Kuttenberg mine in Bohemia, 3778 feet deep.

"Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow" Bradycrotine will stop the headache. All druggists, fifty cents.

A horse was killed by bees at Leslie, Ga. recently.

FOR impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

The largest Masonic library building and the only Masonic library in the world are at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A Mother's Gratitude



Olive Carl.

Too great for tongue to tell, is due Hood's Sarsaparilla. My daughter Olive 3 years ago had **dreadful pains,** beginning in one knee and extending to almost every joint in her body, caused by **Constitutional Scrofula.** The pains grew less and the swellings subsided after using one bottle of **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.** Then improvement was rapid, until it effected a perfect cure." MRS. J. A. CARL, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

GEORGIA GOLD FIELDS.

The Property and Prospects of the Atlanta Gold Mining Co. Fully Described.

The two articles appearing recently in your journal have called forth such a flood of inquiries in relation to the plans, prospects, etc., etc., of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, that the company has requested your correspondent to answer through the medium of the press the many questions which otherwise would require a score of letter writers.

The property upon which the Atlanta Gold Mining Company proposes to begin operations is situated about 3½ miles east of Dahlonega, Ga., consists of a forty-acre tract of land, which is crossed in a direction slightly east of north by the famous Calhoun Gold Belt, having on this lot a width of about 150 feet. The entire belt is composed of alternate strata of soft slate and quartz, all bearing more or less gold. At different times within the past twenty years more or less mining has been done upon this lot, and while the work has mainly been confined to a very small portion of the vein, and has always been of a crude and desultory character, the returns in gold have been extremely gratifying, and in several instances of sufficient magnitude to put the miners, who, from time to time, have held leases upon the lot, in very strong financial circumstances. The total cost of all the work thus far done upon the lot would not under the direction of a competent mining engineer, provided with proper appliances, exceed $5000, and the total gold derived from this work, covering not over two acres of the forty acres, is considerably over $60,000.

The vein or lead is well defined throughout the whole length of the lot, about one-quarter mile, and has been explored at a number of places by shafts and tunnels, proving its continuance in size and richness from one end of the lot to the other, a fact which is further evidenced by the valuable and rich mining properties lying upon the extension of this lead, both north and south of the property of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company. The shafts sunk upon this lead have gone to a depth of about forty feet, and have, without exception, followed down quartz veins which gradually increased in size and richness as depth was attained. Hitherto the mining has been conducted principally with water, except where shafts were sunk, and the ore passed through sluice boxes depending solely for a means of separation upon the gravity of the gold, and consequently allowing much of the fine gold and all the gold contained in the undecomposed sulphurets to run to waste. This loss, resulting from causes noted above, has amounted to fully one-half the assay value of the ore, as demonstrated by determinations made with great care and exactness by the company.

The Atlanta Gold Mining Company now proposes to put in operation machinery for mining which will greatly cheapen the cost of the ore per ton delivered at the mills, and appliances that will save at the mill not alone the heavy free gold, but all finer particles, and the gold contained in the sulphurets as well.

The experiments made by the company have demonstrated that a mill with a capacity of twenty tons can be supplied with ore for many years and will yield an annual profit of $100,000 or upward. The average assay value of the ore approximates $25 per ton, and a modern mill properly equipped, costing $12,000 to $14,000, in the hands of an experienced millman, should save at least 85 per cent. of the full assay value. The Atlanta Gold Mining Company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $10 each, fully paid and non-assessable, and one-half this capital stock, or $50,000, has been placed in the treasury as a working capital.

A portion of this treasury stock, sufficient to cover the cost of the mill and such other improvements as the company has in contemplation, is now offered for sale at 50 per cent. of its par value, or $5 per share. The Southern Banking and Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., is the transfer agent of the company, and all orders for shares should be addressed to them or to the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, No. 7 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

Paper car wheels ceased years ago to be a novelty.



ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 18.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE.

In speaking of the charges made by Tom Reed and other Republicans that this Congress was more extravagant than the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Crisp declared in his speech at Atlanta.

"The total appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were $494,456,248. The total appropriations of the second session of the Fifty-first Congress were $541,230,672.

The total appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress were $509,701,380.

It will thus be seen that the appropriations of the Congress just adjourned were $12,245,131 more than the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and $38,522,261 less than the session of Congress immediately preceeding to wit, the second session of the Fifty-first.

We cannot with justice compare the appropriations of the session of Congress just past with those of the first session of the Fifty-first, for the reason that during the first session of the Fifty-first the Republican majority enacted laws which required us at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress to appropriate $79,529,602 more than they had to appropriate for. In other words, the laws they passed granting pensions and bounties and redemption funds, &c., for which the Democratic party is in nowise responsible, required us to appropriate this $79,000,000 more than they had to appropriate.

If you give us the credit for this, and we are certainly entitled to it, when it comes to the question of comparing appropriations, then the appropriations, of the session just ended were $66,282,470 less than was appropriated by the Republicans in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and $113,056,894 less than was appropriated by the Republicans at the last session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Thus the charge of extravagance against the first session of the Fifty-second Congress is without foundation. The figures are official. The records are accessible to all, and they cannot be denied or disproved."

When the wind blows over the oats stubbles the nights begin to get cool.

We do not know whether Mars is inhabited or not, but we do know that Cleveland is going to be elected president—we can see that far plainly without using a telescope.

THE ISSUE.

We expect this presidential campaign to do more to educate the masses upon the subject of the tariff than any dozen campaigns of the past. The tariff question will almost be the sole issue before the people, and the Democrats have entered the race in favor of tariff reform and will boldly go before the American people denouncing protection as robbery and will be able to make the voters see it in that light by sound reasoning and everyday fact in whatever the farmer and working man purchases.

The protective tariff has bred millionaires by the scores and impoverished the masses by the thousands. This is not right, and the Democracy intend to make the wrongs of protection so manifest that the plainest laborer will see thro it.

CHEWING GUM.

The Republicans of one of the Cleveland districts have nominated for congress "BILL" WHITE, the greatest chewing gum manufacturer of the United States, who has made himself a millionaire in the pursuit of that industry. He is profoundly ignorant of everything save money making out of making gum.

There are "lots" of men, in both political parties, who are just as ignorant as this chewing gum man, who have the impudence to ask people to elect them as lawmakers.

Notice.

If your address label shows that your subscription is not paid up, please make us an early remittance, as we need the money due us, and we will appreciate your prompt attention.

IT IS A FRAUD.

In Centre county and all over the country there is complaint of stagnation in business, and the farmer has been subjected to almost ruinously low prices for his products. The election of Harrison and the McKinley tariff, was to bring about a different condition of affairs, prosperity for all was promised, but the opposite has come. Now don't the reader see that high tariffs are not calculated to help business and can't add one farthing to the price of the farmer's grain?

Where is the promised prosperity from the high tariff? Let the protectionists point it out now.

In 1888 Carnegie contributed $100,000 to the Republican campaign fund. In return the party gave him a high tariff that brought him millions at the expense of the people.

Fifty years hence people will look back and wonder that we could have the patience to travel at the rate of only fifty miles an hour, with all the noise fuss and smoke of steam engines, while they make three times the distance with clean cut electricity.

DID NOT WANT HARRISON.

Sixteen Republicans would like to see Harrison defeated. They think the good of the Republican party requires the defeat of Benny. Judge Gresham, it is reported, will favor General Weaver, the people's party.

Nearly two-thirds of the Republican Senators were opposed to the nomination of Harrison at Minneapolis. These are some of those who worked openly against him: Quay and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Walcott and Teller, of Colorado; Jones and Stewart, of Nevada; Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Power and Sanders, of Montana; Washburn, of Minnesota; Dubois and Shoup, of Idaho; Squire and Allen, of Washington, and Stockbridge and McMillan, of Michigan; Casey, of North Dakota; Davis, of Minnesota, and Wilson, of Iowa, refused to do anything to help Mr. Harrison. Hale and Frye, of Maine, and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, preferred Blaine to Harrison, and their influence was exerted in that direction.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smetzler Celebrate their 25th Anniversary on Monday.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. James Smetzler celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage in a most appropriate manner.

Quite a number of their friends congregated at their home at about five o'clock to celebrate with them on this their anniversary, and make it an occasion long to be remembered.

Mrs. Smetzler had a bounteous repast spread upon a table on the lawn and the guests did themselves ample justice in storing away the good things provided. The table fairly groaned under its heavy load of eatables which bespoke much time in their preparation for this event.

Mr. and Mrs. Smetzler received many pretty and useful presents from their friends.

The calithumpians serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Smetzler in the evening and only ceased their racket after receiving an invitation to come and partake of refreshments provided for them.

A Little Girl's Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich, and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

The examination of the stomach of Mrs. Charles W. Swengle, of Snyder county, whose death occurred on July 24, was concluded by Dr. Leffman, of Philadelphia, and strychnine found.

Ashville, a little town on the Cresson and Clearfield road, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Nineteen buildings were burned.

The Buffalo Strike.

The latest reports from the trouble at Buffalo state that the strikers control the yards, and every form of lawlessness was resorted to by the switchmen. General Doyle ordered out the guards. The sheriff's deputies were beaten and driven off. Hundreds of loaded freight cars were burned.

Two regiments of militia have been called out.

Should be Cut Down.

The weeds by the side-walks and the pike through town should be trimmed before the picnic. The rains of the summer have caused the stones to appear on the road.

Potatoes Likley to be Scarce.

The crop of potatoes this year, it is thought, will not be up to an average crop and there is a probability of them being a scarcity on the market.

Down in Price.

Blackberries and huckleberries are selling at five cents per quart in this locality. There was a big crop of each.

Warm Weather Again.

The weather is warm again this week—nights, however, are cool and pleasant.

COBURN.

Death of a Lady from Injuries Received By Falling From a Fence.

Quite a number of our people attended camp at Swengle on Sunday last.

The show on last Thursday evening was well attended and all who were present seemed to be pleased with the evening's performances.

The Mite Society of the Lutheran church at this place will hold a festival on the lawn in the rear of the church on Saturday afternoon and evening of September 3rd.

The railroad officials are considering the advisibility of constructing another siding at this place to facilitate the shipping of lumber.

Mrs. Amelia Zettle, wife of Peter Zettle, of Sober, died on Saturday at the age of fifty-seven years and twelve days. On the day previous to her death in attempting to cross a fence, she fell to the ground sustaining internal injuries from the effects of which she died the day following. She was a member of the Evangelical church for many years. Her remains were interred in Paradise cemetery on Tuesday. She leaves a husband and two grown up daughters to mourn her demise.

Never get jealous over your fellow man's prosperity—it tends to help you, at least it does you no harm. What can be more unmanly than to desire to see none prosper but yourself.

Uphold the agricultural interests of the county and you do more for the general prosperity than by any other method. The farming interest is the backbone of the country.

FAILURE OF THE STRIKE REMEDY.

The annual money loss from strikes is greater than the average yearly losses from floods and shipwrecks. Some less expensive way should be devised of settling quarrels between those who buy it. There is, perhaps, something grand in the idea of calling out an army to remedy the grievance of a single workingman; but it is financially ruinous, and therefore ineffectual. The heory that the injury of one laboring man is the concern of all, though it be true, does not justify, in the attempt to remedy the injury, a course of action which would require greater secrifice upon the part of thousands than was originally imposed upon a few persons. Such a remedy is worse than the disease. The outbreak at Homestead, for example, was brought on by a trifling cut in the wages of a few persons. Before it shall have been concluded, the plan of settlement involving a lockout, strikes, riot, bloodshed, stoppage, litigation and intervention of the military will have cost more than $1,000,000. The fruitless Building Trades' strike just ended in New York has cost $1,200,000.

It dosen't pay either the party that succeeds or the one that loses. And the loss inflicted incidentally upon the general public is so grievous, so irreparable and so undeserved as to generate a continually growing distrust of the capacity of the Powderlys, Gomperses, O'Donnells and other professional leaders of labor organizations for safe and prudent management. They possibly mean well, but they are overweighted with responsibilities to which they are constantly showing themselves unequal.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Cool Retreats.

There is Denver, cool, clear, inviting Colorado Springs, the home-like; Manitou, the abode of the Goods; Idaho Springs and the famous baths, and Boulder, a lovely resting place at the foot of the mountains. Garfield Beach, on the Great Salt Lake, as a bathing resort is not equaled in this or any other country; nature's champagne flows the year round at Soda Springs, Idaho; the Columbia River, broad and grand, is without a peer for a summer tour while the beauties of Cœur d'Alene lake and the splendid new region of the Pacific Northwest opens up a line of tourist travel unsurpassed in America. You can have your choice of climate, any kind of sport, and every condition of superb scenery on the manifold lines of the Union Pacific System. aug. 31

The New York *World* recently published a list of 500 strikes against wage reduction in protected industries since the McKinley bill went into effect. The list occupies ten columns of the *World*, and its magnitude is astounding even to those who have always held that protection simply affords employers opportunities for robbing their workmen as well as the consumers of their products. The *World*, in commenting on its exposure of the swiftness with which protected manufacturers took advantage of the possibilities for reducing wages opened up by the McKinley bill, says there "has been no instant of time since the McKinley Tariff act went into effect that there has not been in progress somewhere within the United States a strike against a proposed reduction of wages in some protected industry." This is a startling statement, but the *World* has shown by the record that it is literally true.

——Take the REPORTER for the campaign, at 35 cents. Send in the names.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at J. D. Muraay's Drug Store.

During the epidemic of flux in this county, in 1888, I had hard work to keep a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy on hand. People often came ten or twelve miles in the night to get a bottle of the remedy. I have been selling patent medicines for the past ten years and find that it has given better satisfaction in cases of diarrhœa and flux than any other medicine I have ever handled. J. H. Benham, Druggist, Golconda, Pope Co., Ill. Over five hundred bottles of this Remedy were sold in that county during the epidemic referred to. It was a perfect success and was the only remedy that did cure the worst cases. Dozens of persons there will certify that it saved their lives. In four other epidemics of bowel complaint this remedy has been equally successful. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.

Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

The Great Salt Lake.

Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.

Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.

All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Two Grand Excursions via Union Pacific on August 30th and Sept. 27th, 1892, to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Montana. This is a great opportunity to see the magnificent tracts of land offered for sale by the Union Pacific at low prices and on ten years time. For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. See your nearest ticket agent.

sep. 25

Snyder county Democrats held their convention at Middleburg on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Congress, L. T. Marks; senator, A. W. Smith; legislature, Dr. William Reigel; associate Judge, J. G. Moyer, and J. G. Lesher was elected county chairman. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Cleveland and Stevenson and the administration of Governer Pattison and commending the action of the National Committee in the selection of Wm. F. Harrity as the chairman.

An Elegant Souvenir.

"The Western Resort Book," a finely illustrated publication descriptive of all the western resorts along the lines of the Union Pacific System. Sent free upon receipt of 6c. in stamps. Address

E. L. LOMAX
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent,
sep. 15 Omaha, Neb.

A newspaper that publishes a falsehood for political effect, knowing it to be such, loses its own self-respect and the confidence of intelligent readers. So says the Altoona *Tribune*, and the REPORTER would add the claim that some set up, "there is no honesty in politics," is a lie, and the man who practices it—and there are only too many—is a public enemy, and honest in nothing else.

Next summer's crop of candidates will be a large one—judging from the buds already out. Gosh what a chance there will be to make and break promises!

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A full Roller Process, Short System Steam and Water power grist mill. Also four tracts of Mineral lands, underlaid with Coal, Fire clay and limestone. Contains from 100 to 300 acres each all located on Pittsburg Division of B & O. R. R. Enquire of

SAMUEL PHILSON,
aug 11-2m Berlin, Somerset County, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Eve Dashem, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
aug18-6t Executor.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that a special appeal on the triennial assessment of unseated lands for the year 1892, will be held in the Commissioners office, in Bellefonte, Pa., for the several assessment of districts, as follows:

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19TH,

Rush, Spring, Potter, Harris, College, Benner, Ferguson, Half Moon, Patton and Worth townships.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 20TH,

Snow Shoe, Taylor, Union, Huston, Boggs, Howard, Liberty, Marion and Walker townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st,

Burnside, Curtin, Gregg, Penn, Haines and Miles townships.

GEO. L. GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
Attest, J. B. STROHM,
ROBT. F. HUNTER, Clerk.

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 12, '92. 3t

JUST IN.

.: NEW LOT :.

—OF—

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS

—AT—

$10.00.

FAUBLE'S.

BELLEFONTE, - - - - PA.

"ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE."

In order to introduce our ELEGANT and ARTISTIC CRAYON PORTRAITS to yourself and your friends, we make you the following bona-fide offer, viz: If you will send us a photograph of yourself, or any member of your family, we will make from it one of our finest three-quarter life size

CRAYON PORTRAITS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

Our name and reputation as Artists are already well known throughout the United States but we desire to increase our customers; hence this special offer. We believe that one of our Elegant Portraits placed in your home will do as more good than other advertising. Send the photograph you desire copied to us inside of THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE. The Portrait we will make for you will be a sample, and its value $25.00 It will be as fine as can be made. Be sure and write your full name and address on the back of the photograph when you send it, as this will secure for you its safety. We guarantee its return, so have no fear of losing it. As to our responsibility, etc., we can refer you to the following parties in our city: Commercial Bank, Brooklyn; Wells, Fargo Express Company, American Express Co., United States Express Co., and R. G. Dunn & Co., New York and all commercial agencies. Hoping to receive your kind favors, we are, respectfully,

CODY & CO., 753 and 755 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Cut this out and return it to us with the Photograph you desire copied.

AGENTS We want one in every town to handle the DEALERS

JACK FROST FREEZER.



A Scientific Machine made on a Scientific principle. Save their cost a dozen times a year It is not mussy or sloppy. A child can operate it Sells at sight. Send for prices and discounts.

29 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Makes Ice Cream in 30 Seconds.

Oregon, Washington and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleeper, the only difference is that they are not unholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen, curtains, plenty of towels, combs brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha Neb. t. f.

A MAN . . . . .

Always seek to make investments from which he can receive the most in return in benefits or dividends. $1.50 invested in a year's subscription to the "Reporter" will greatly benefit him and he will a dividend declared each week on the investment.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Sophia Hosterman, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALFRED HOSTERMAN, Executor,
14july6t Centre Hall.

Harvest Excursions.—Half Rates.

August 30th and September 27th.

The Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets at half rates, good 20 days, to the cities and farming regions of the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Eastern Ticket Agents will sell through tickets on the same plan. See that they read over the Burlington Route, the best line from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis. For further information write P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

july 21-2m.

NEBRASKA FARM LANDS.

Send your address, and that of your friends to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent C. B. & Q. R. R., for a free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands of Nebraska.

This state produced in one year three hundred million bushels of corn, besides other grain, fruit and live stock.

july 21-2m

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

——It is a positive fact that you can buy the best goods for the least money at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte.

BOONASTEIL IN POLITICS.

He Relates His Experience With Candidates for Office.

Middleburg Post.

LIEVER KERNAL HARDER.

Sidder os ich my letshter breef g'shrivva hob wäura finf condidawta doh ons Hullerhecka un ich con der sagwa ich hob ordlich goot ous gamaucht. Om letsht Dinshdawg is der Felty Shmidt aw cooma un hut ons Hullerhecka g'shtupped, un in wennicher os finf minutta war ich un der oldt-Solaklupper, der Sam Schnitxler, der Johnny Hounaberger un der Billy Bixler oll um der waig. Der Schmidt is en condidawt far Dresherer un are bahawpt are ware sure os are de delegates grickt uff em Soon Barrick; un der Schnitz Creek, in Hosselnis Schwam, im Eila Shtettle un aw in der shtadt; un won are now aw om Hawsa Barrick de delegates greekt, ei don is are sure far de nomination. Mer hen eme tsu fershtæ gevva os mer olsfardt ni gane far der besht mon. Are hut feer mohl de jiggers uff g'setzed, un sell hut de karls ivverous goot gableased. Are hut mere 'n sort fum a wink gevva os are private mit mer shwetza will in der naiva shtoob, un mer sin ni, hen de deer tsu gamaucht, un grawd amohl on de bisniss.

Are hut mer explained os are willens ware es recht ding tsu do won mer eme de delegates doh maucha, un hut gadoo os won are sich tsu sawga gons uff my influence ferlussa date, un os are calculata date os es ebbes kusht far de delegates ni tsu runna. Ich hob eme don grawd g'sawd os mit a wennich surplus kent mer gor net faila. Don hut are wissa wella we feel os es about kushta date de karls im a goota humor holta mit beer, un tsu letsht hen mer agreed uff tzwelf dawler, un are hut mer grawd sex dawler gevva uff account mit der undershtanding os are de onner sex uff cashed so bol os are de shtimma greeked. Sell war awer olles private tswisha mere un eme. Don sin mer widder nous in de baar-shtoob un are hut se nuch amohl uff g'setzed un don ob de shtrose nuff in sime buggy un linx gadrait far uff der Hawsa barrick.

In wennicher os en fartle shtoond, we mer nucholl bynonner waura, is der Sam Kisselmoyer aw cooma. Are is aw en condidawt for Dresherer un ich ken ene goot. Ich hob ene etlich mohl ons Blotner aw-ga-druffa we ich ols in der shtadt war. Are hut awer yusht tswæ mohl gatreat, far are hut gadoo os won are a wennich inerer hurry ware. Awer are hut duch tzeit ganunk g'hot far a winnich mit mer shwetza in der naiva shtoob, un ich hob eme g'sawd os ich nuch gor net commit bin far ennich anes fun da condidawta, weil es evva geld kusht far de delegates maucha do hom Barrick. "So feel wase ich aw," hut are g'sawt, un grawd finf dawler ous em sock rous un hut mers in de hond gevva un sawgt:

Gottlieb, doh, nems un shtechs in der sock, sawg nix, awer mauch mer de delegates un won du dusht ei don bin ich goot far doubled so feel." "All right," hob ich g'sawt. Un don sin mer nows in de baar-shtoob un ich hob mines g'numma ous der schwartza buttle, un don hut are uns oll farrywell gevva un grawd ob in sinere foor, un holes mich der dihenker won are net aw nous is uff de Hawsa barricker shtrose.

Der naixt dawg is aw der John Petzmiller ins shtettle cooma. Are is aw hous far Dresherer. Awer are wore net gons so shmart. Are hut de jiggers yusht æ mohl uff g'setzed awer ich hob ene aw in de naiva shtoob g'numma, un hob eme tsu farshtæ gevva os mit a wennich shmaltz fum surplus kent mer ebbes do far ene. Are war orrick particular, un grawd g'sawt os are kæ cent geld batzawla con far shtimma, weil sell gæga si principle gait. Ich hob em g'sawgt sell is exactly recht, un os ich es gor net so gamained het, awer os ich willens ware my ægа geldtsu shpenda far eme de delegates secura, un os der ainsich difficulty is os der Joe Kreider mer finf dawler shuldich is un os ich's ollaweil net greega con. "Well," seoht are, "wondumich don supporta wid uff di ægny expense, ei don will ich der sawga wos ich du—doh, ich lain der now finf dawler so os du net warda musht bis der Kreider dich batzawlt," un are hut mer aw grawd de finf dawler gevva, un ich hob eme de hond gevva un g'sawt, des gait now uff airliche bisniss principle un de finf dawler husht du mer now galaind ols en permanent investment."

Mit da onnera tswæ condidawta far Dresherer os doh om Barrick aw garoofa hen hob ich awer net feel do kenna. Ainer hut mer dri dawler galained, un der onner hut michi æ mohl gatreat ous der schwartz buttle, un don, so a wennich naiva drous hut are mer nuch en fartle dawler gevva ols a wennich beer wexed.

* * * * * * *

MORALS.—En gakawfdie shtimm gookod mer net ins mowl.

En engel in polidix farleered era fligger in der arshta campaign.

En gooder politichner watched si friend usht so close os si feind.

Ols Widder,
BOONASTEIL.

——A guarantee goes with all goods purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and when a purchase is made it can be depended upon as reliable.

We Can't do it

are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the **best** for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint *can* do. *New wood* painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Two Bottles Cured Her. VI

CARROLL, Iowa, July, 1889.

I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

HARRISVILLE, Pa., March, 1891.

We began using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for our 14-year-old daughter (who had had epileptic fits since she was 5 years old) over a year ago with but little hope of any good, as we had been so often disappointed in other remedies, but soon after using this medicine she began to get better, and we hope that any and all afflicted with this terrible disease will try your wonderful remedy. I recommend your medicine to every one affected with any *nervous affliction whatever.* H. S. BINGHAM.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHINICAL ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16 and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, A. D., 1892.

1. The Second and partial account of J. Henry Meyer, surviving Administrator of &c of Henry Meyer, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of P. H. Meyer, administrator of &c., of C. C. Meyer, late of Harris Twp., deceased.
3. The first and final account of I. J. Zubler and W. S. Hazel executors of &c., of John Zubler, late of Gregg Twp., deceased.
4. First and final account of Darius Waite, executor of &c., of Mary Henderson, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
5. The account of Andrew Guiser, executor of &c., of John Guiser, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
6. The first and final account of Andrew Guiser administrator of &c., of Mary Guiser, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
7. First and final account of W. W. Rupert executor of &c., of M. J. Rupert, late of Walker Twp., deceased.
8. Account of M. L. Rishel administrator of &c., of Rebecca Weaver, late of Gregg Twp., deceased.
9. First and final account of B. F. Shaffer administrator of &c., of Jacob Lutz, late of Walker Twp., deceased.
10. The account of U. S. Shaffer, executor of &c., of Simon Smull late of Miles Twp., deceased.
11. The first and final account of George Garbrick and Henry J. Garbrick administrators of &c., of B. Franklin Garbrick late of Walker Twp., deceased.
12. The first and final account of Sophia McEwen and John Miller, executors of &c., of Adam McEwen late of Walker Twp., deceased.
13. The second partial and separate account of John J. Arney, one of the executors of &c., of Jacob Arney late of Potter Twp., deceased.
14. The account of John J. Arney administrator of &c., of Rachel Arney, late of Potter Twp., deceased.
15. Twenty-fifth annual account of Daniel Rhoads, surviving trustee of Wm. A. Thomas, deceased.
16. First and final account of Wm. Resides, administrator of &c., of Wm. Spotts, late of Union Twp., deceased.
17. The account of George Alexander, administrator of &c., of Thomas McEwen, late of Unionville Boro, deceased.
18. The account of Reuben Gramley guardian of Simon S. Wolf, minor child of S. S. Wolf late of Centre Hall Boro deceased.
19. The first and final account of W. H. Corman, administrator of &c., of Rebecca Wolf, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
20. The account of J. R. Brumgart, administrator of &c., Jos. K. Weber, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
21. First and final account of W. D. Crosby, administrator of &c., of Robert Stevenson late of Philipsburg Boro, deceased.
22. First and final account of A. G. Archey administrator of &c., of Phoebe Fisher late of Ferguson Twp., deceased.
23. Account of W. W. Spangler, administrator a. b. n. c. t. a. of &c., of Samuel Spangler late of Potter Twp., deceased.
24. Account of Nathan Mitchell, guardian of Sarah B., Mary A., and Wm. P. Mitchell, minor children of John P. Mitchell, late of Howard Boro deceased as filed by E. S. Dorworth surety.
25. First and final account of J. H. Alexander, and W. H. Runkle administrators of &c., of Jacob Runkle late of Potter Twp. deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register

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COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Honorable A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Honorable Daniel Rhoades and the Honorable Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 22nd day of August 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 28th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1892 and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator,
July 28-6t Tusseyville.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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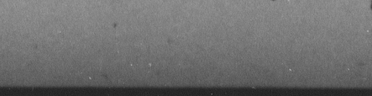
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Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesberre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.23 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 25	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 10 25 a m, 5 05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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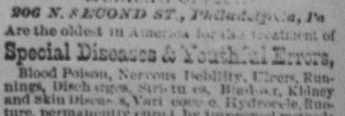
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LIEVER KERNAL HARDER.

Sidder os ich my letshter breef g'shrivva hob wäura finf condidawta doh ons Hullerhecka un ich con der sagwa ich hob ordlich goot ous gamaucht. Om letsht Dinshdawg is der Felty Shmidt aw cooma un hut ons Hullerhecka g'shtupped, un in wennicher os finf minutta war ich un der oldt-Solaklupper, der Sam Schnitxler, der Johnny Hounaberger un der Billy Bixler oll um der waig. Der Schmidt is en condidawt far Dresherer un are bahawpt are ware sure os are de delegates grickt uff em Soon Barrick; un der Schnitz Creek, in Hosselnis Schwam, im Eila Shtettle un aw in der shtadt; un won are now aw om Hawsa Barrick de delegates greekt, ei don is are sure far de nomination. Mer hen eme tsu fershtæ gevva os mer olsfardt ni gane far der besht mon. Are hut feer mohl de jiggers uff g'setzed, un sell hut de karls ivverous goot gableased. Are hut mere 'n sort fum a wink gevva os are private mit mer shwetza will in der naiva shtoob, un mer sin ni, hen de deer tsu gamaucht, un grawd amohl on de bisniss.

Are hut mer explained os are willens ware es recht ding tsu do won mer eme de delegates doh maucha, un hut gadoo os won are sich tsu sawga gons uff my influence ferlussa date, un os are calculata date os es ebbes kusht far de delegates ni tsu runna. Ich hob eme don grawd g'sawd os mit a wennich surplus kent mer gor net faila. Don hut are wissa wella we feel os es about kushta date de karls im a goota humor holta mit beer, un tsu letsht hen mer agreed uff tzwelf dawler, un are hut mer grawd sex dawler gevva uff account mit der undershtanding os are de onner sex uff cashed so bol os are de shtimma greeked. Sell war awer olles private tswisha mere un eme. Don sin mer widder nous in de baar-shtoob un are hut se nuch amohl uff g'setzed un don ob de shtrose nuff in sime buggy un linx gadrait far uff der Hawsa barrick.

In wennicher os en fartle shtoond, we mer nucholl bynonner waura, is der Sam Kisselmoyer aw cooma. Are is aw en condidawt for Dresherer un ich ken ene goot. Ich hob ene etlich mohl ons Blotner aw-ga-druffa we ich ols in der shtadt war. Are hut awer yusht tswæ mohl gatreat, far are hut gadoo os won are a wennich inerer hurry ware. Awer are hut duch tzeit ganunk g'hot far a winnich mit mer shwetza in der naiva shtoob, un ich hob eme g'sawd os ich nuch gor net commit bin far ennich anes fun da condidawta, weil es evva geld kusht far de delegates maucha do hom Barrick. "So feel wase ich aw," hut are g'sawt, un grawd finf dawler ous em sock rous un hut mers in de hond gevva un sawgt:

Gottlieb, doh, nems un shtechs in der sock, sawg nix, awer mauch mer de delegates un won du dusht ei don bin ich goot far doubled so feel." "All right," hob ich g'sawt. Un don sin mer nows in de baar-shtoob un ich hob mines g'numma ous der schwartza buttle, un don hut are uns oll farrywell gevva un grawd ob in sinere foor, un holes mich der dihenker won are net aw nous is uff de Hawsa barricker shtrose.

Der naixt dawg is aw der John Petzmiller ins shtettle cooma. Are is aw hous far Dresherer. Awer are wore net gons so shmart. Are hut de jiggers yusht æ mohl uff g'setzed awer ich hob ene aw in de naiva shtoob g'numma, un hob eme tsu farshtæ gevva os mit a wennich shmaltz fum surplus kent mer ebbes do far ene. Are war orrick particular, un grawd g'sawt os are kæ cent geld batzawla con far shtimma, weil sell gæga si principle gait. Ich hob em g'sawgt sell is exactly recht, un os ich es gor net so gamained het, awer os ich willens ware my æga geldtsu shpenda far eme de delegates secura, un os der ainsich difficulty is os der Joe Kreider mer finf dawler shuldich is un os ich's ollaweil net greega con. "Well," seaht are, "wondumich don supporta wid uff di æga expense, ei don will ich der sawga wos ich du—doh, ich lain der now finf dawler so os du net warda musht bis der Kreider dich batzawlt," un are hut mer aw grawd de finf dawler gevva, un ich hob eme de hond gevva un g'sawt, des gait now uff airliche bisniss principle un de finf dawler husht du mer now galaind ols en permanent investment."

Mit da onnera tswæ condidawta far Dresherer os doh om Barrick aw garoofa hen hob ich awer net feel do kenna. Ainer hut mer dri dawler galained, un der onner hut mich æ mohl gatreat ous der schwartz buttle, un don, so a wennich naiva drous hut are mer nuch en fartle dawler gevva ols a wennich beer wexed.

* * * * * * * *

MORALS.—En gakawfdie shtimm gookod mer net ins mowl.

En engel in polidix farleered era fligger in der arshta campaign.

En gooder politichner watched si friend usht so close os si feind.

Ols Widder,
BOONASTEIL.

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He Can't do it

are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

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PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Two Bottles Cured Her. Vl

CARROLL, Iowa, July, 1889.

I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

HARRISVILLE, Pa., March, 1891.

We began using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for our 14-year-old daughter (who had had epileptic fits since she was 5 years old) over a year ago with but little hope of any good, as we had been so often disappointed in other remedies, but soon after using this medicine she began to get better, and we hope that any and all afflicted with this terrible disease will try your wonderful remedy. I recommend your medicine to every one affected with any *nervous affliction whatever.* H. S. BINGHAM.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

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8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Facache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
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23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, A. D., 1892.

1. The Second and partial account of J. Henry Meyer, surviving Administrator of &c of Henry Meyer, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of P. H. Meyer, administrator of &c., of C. C. Meyer, late of Harris Twp., deceased.
3. The first and final account of I. J. Zubler and W. S. Hazel executors of &c., of John Zubler, late of Gregg Twp., deceased.
4. First and final account of Darius Waite, executor of &c., of Mary Henderson, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
5. The account of Andrew Guiser, executor of &c., of John Guiser, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
6. The first and final account of Andrew Guiser administrator of &c., of Mary Guiser, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
7. First and final account of W. W. Rupert executor of &c, of M. J. Rupert, late of Walker Twp., deceased.
8. Account of M L Rishel administrator of &c., of Rebecca Weaver, late of Gregg Twp., deceased.
9. First and final account of B. F. Shaffer administrator of &c., of Jacob Lutz, late of Walker Twp., deceased.
10. The account of U. S. Shaffer, executor of &c., of Simon Smull late of Miles Twp., deceased.
11. The first and final account of George Garbrick and Henry J. Garbrick administrators of &c., of B. Franklin Garbrick late of Walker Twp., deceased.
12. The first and final account of Sophia McEwen and John Miller, executors of &c., of Adam McEwen late of Walker Twp., deceassd.
13. The second partial and separate account of John J. Arney, one of the executors of &c, of Jacob Arney late of Potter Twp., deceased.
14. The account of John J. Arney administrator of &c., of Rachel Arney, late of Potter Twp., deceased.
15. Twenty-fifth annual account of Daniel Rhoads, surviving trustee of Wm. A. Thomas, deceased.
16. First and final account of Wm. Resides, administrator of &c., of Wm. Spotts, late of Union Twp, deceased.
17. The account of George Alexander, administrator of &c., of Thomas McEwen, late of Unionville Boro, deceased.
18. The account of Reuben Gramley guardian of Simon S. Wolf, minor child of S S. Wolf late of Centre Hall Boro deceased.
19. The first and final account of W. H. Corman, administrator of &c, of Rebecca Wolf, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
20. The account of J. R. Brumgart, administrator of &c., Jos. K. Weber, late of Miles Twp., deceased.
21. First and final account of W. D. Cresby, administrator of &c., of Robert Stevenson late of Philipsburg Boro, deceased.
22. First and final account of A. G. Archey administrator of &c., of Phoebe Fisher late of Ferguson Twp., deceased
23. Account of W. W. Spangler, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of &c., of Samuel Spangler late of Potter Twp., deceased.
24. Account of Nathan Mitchell, guardian of Sarah B., Mary A., and Wm. P. Mitchell, minor children of John P. Mitchell, late of Howard Boro deceased as filed by E. S. Dorworth surety.
25. First and final account of J H. Alexander, and W. H. Runkle administrators of &c., of Jacob Runkle late of Potter Twp. deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register

Mr. John Carpenter, of Goodland, Ind., says: "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, for diarrhœa and severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels with the best results. In the worst cases I never had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one dose will do. Besides its other good qualities it is pleasant to take." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

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Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Honorable A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Honorable Daniel Rhoades and the Honorable Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 22nd day of August 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 28th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1892 and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator.
July 28-6t Tusseyville.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr30

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.35, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 28 p m, Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 56 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 45		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 25	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m. 10 25 a m. 5 05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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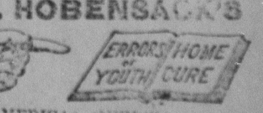
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BIG HOUSEKEEPING.

TAKING CARE OF UNCLE SAM'S PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

How the White House, Capitol and Departments Are Maintained — A Small Army of Watchman.

Formerly the Marshal of the District of Columbia was always ex-officio master of ceremonies at the Executive Mansion, introducing the guests at receptions and attending to other social matters. When Frederick Douglass was chosen for that office its polite duties were made part of the functions of the Superintendent of Public Grounds, appointed from the engineer corps of the army. Under Mr. Harrison's administration a naval attache —Lieutenant Parker, U. S. N.—was assigned to assist Colonel Ernst. Wherever the President goes one of these gentlemen accompanies him, to look after his comfort and safety. His official family includes, beside his private secretary, who signs his business letters and oversees things generally, an assistant Secretary, Mr. Pruden, who keeps the records of appointments and bills and carries all messages to Congress, and two "executive clerks."

One of these clerks acts as disbursing agent, paying Mr. Halford and all the other Government employes at the White House, except only the President. On or about the 20th day of every month Mr. Harrison receives a check for $4,166.66 from the Treasurer of the United States. Sometimes it comes by messenger and sometimes by mail. If it should be forgotten any time he would be apt to send over to the Treasury and inquire about it. The other executive clerk opens all the letters that come addressed to the President, except such as are obviously private. Many people write "personal" on envelopes inclosing missives they desire to meet Mr. Harrison's own eye, but these are treated just the same as any others; the least important of the epistles that reach the President are as a rule, labelled, "private and confidential."

Of the four other clerks employed at the White House, one is a young lady who typewrites letters from Mr. Halford's dictation. Probably she receives more offers of mrrriage every year, usually accompanied by photographs of the applicants, than any other woman in the United States. Two of the others are telegraph operators. Messages about all sorts of business matters are continually flowing into the Executive Mansion from all over the country. Not a few come from cranks. Among the demands they make are for money when they are hard up. No other man is appealed to by so many beggars of all sorts as the President. On one occasion a visitor came to him with a request for a sufficient sum in cash to build himself "a modest home." Strangers in Washington somtimes ask for railroad tickets, and now and then an individual turns up with a check that he wants Mr. Harrison to indorse, so that he can get it cashed at the Treasury. Six guards are on duty at the White House, largely for the purpose of protecting the president from dangerous visitors. Although he president pays the wages of his own private servants, including his coachman, the Government takes care of the White House, renews and repairs the furniture, lights and heats the building, supplies tableware and linen, and hires a housekeeper and steward to keep the establishment in order.

But Uncle Sam's biggest job in the housekeeping line is the care of the Capitol. It costs $65,000 annually to run the building and keep it in repair. Architect Clark has charge of it. Under him, besides two clerks and a draughtsman, are seven carpenters, who have plenty of work to occupy them the year round. There are acres upon acres of painted surface inside and out, requiring the constant attention of six painters, while four plumbers do nothing but mend and renew the arrangements for water and gas. Six gardeners, aided by twenty assistants keep the surrounding grounds and walks looking pretty and neat, and twenty-five laborers do chores, scrubbing the corridors every morning early, washing the steps, carrying freight, etc. There is a coppersmith also, who attends to the copper roof and makes sure that it doesn't leak.

All of this has nothing to do with the affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives. They keep house for themselves in their respective wings of the Capitol.

Each wing of the Capitol has a chief engineer, three assistant engineers and five firemen, to look after the vast and complicated system of engines and machinery required for heating, lighting, ventilation, pumping of water through the building, etc. Sixteen great revolving fans, the biggest of them 16 feet in diameter and somewhat resembling the paddle-wheel of a steamboat, supply the great structure with fresh air, which they suck through subterranean passages from stone towers 600 feet away that are open to the sky and drink in the pure atmosphere from far aloft. Standing in one of these tunnels through which an artificial breeze rushes continually at the rate of 26 miles an hour, one feels unpleasantly chilled during the hottest hours of a summer day. When the galleries are crowded, every member and spectator in the House is provided with 60 cubic feet of fresh air every minute.

The next most important building owned by Uuncle Sam is the one occupied by the Departments of War, State and Navy. According to a law passed in 1883 it is managed by a commission composed of the secretaries in charge of these three branches of the Government service. They choose an executive officer from the engineer corps of the Army or Navy, who is appointed by the President on their recommendation. That position is held at present by Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson. Congress appropriates about $160,000 a year for the management and maintenance of the building, which is kept somewhat like a huge apartment house. The scale on which the housekeeping is done may be conceived from the fact that eighty charwomen are employed to do nothing but scrub the floors of the corridors. They work from four to six p. m., each weekday, and get twenty dollars per month. There are eight assistant engineers, twenty-four firemen, ten elevator conductors, and twenty laborers who wash the windows and steps, clean the pavements, etc.

The three departments are split up into bureaus and divisions, each of which has its messenger, who takes care of the rooms, while the executive officer keeps the corridors clean and sees that the building is properly heated, lighted, repaired, ventilated and guarded. For this last purpose he employs fifty-eight watchmen, a captain of the watch and two lieutenants. Every part of the structure must be patrolled every two hours of the day and night, and to ensure the performance of this duty each man is required to touch a series of electric buttons along his line of inspection, which record on a pasteboard dial in the office on the first floor the exact minutes when they were pressed. Between 5 and 7 o'clock each evening they go into every room and draw all the window shades down exactly half way, so that they will look nice from the street, at the same time closing all connecting doors as a precaution against the spread of possible fire.

Each department in the building repairs and renews its own furniture from a contingent fund provided for the purpose, including all carpets, but the latter are taken up every Spring, sent to be cleaned, and put down in the Autumn by Captain Williamson. He has the cleaning done by contract, at 2½ cents a yard. The buildings of the Interior, Treasury and Postoffice Departments are run in just about the same way. About 55,000 tons of coal are required for lighting, heating and ventilating the structures maintained and occupied by the government at Washington.

The lights at the White House are run by the dynamos in the War, State and Navy building. They cost about $2,000 a year—perhaps one-third as much as gas—and every three months a bill for them is sent by Captain Williamson to Colonel Ernst, who returns a check on his account as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.—[R. B. in Philadelphia Press.

Honey-Bearing Trees.

From one of the highest branches of the tree on the corner a little green object was seen to detach itself, descending to the ground not after the fashion of an ordinary leaf, but in the manner of a whirligig, twirling rapidly teetotum-wise until it alighted on the pavement.

"Isn't that curious?" said the scientific young man who had by pointing with his stick called the attention of the pretty girl by his side to the thing. Then, picking it up, he added: "You see, it is a little bunch of seed pods, with a leaf attached in such a way as to cause it to twirl around as it descends. It is a sort of aerial top. All along Massachusetts avenue at this season of the year you can observe these seed vessels falling and circling as they descend. I suppose that it is an ingenious provision of nature for scattering the the seeds as widely as possible."

"These are linden trees, are they not?" asked his companion.

"Yes. A few days ago, when they were in blossom, you may have noticed that there were great numbers of bees flying in and out among the branches. They were seeking honey. Bees are much addicted to the flowers of the linden, and many orchards of the trees have been planted for no other purpose than to supply the insects with nectar for filling their hives. In the early summer you can see them buzzing about busily on Massachusetts avenue and in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, where the blossoms they are so fond of are blooming."

"What a curious idea, to plant trees for honey!"

"Not at all. The notion of growing plants for honey is quite an old one, and even now experiments in that direction are being tried under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Trials have been made with sweet clover, buckwheat, catnip, sanfoin and Rocky Mountain bee plant, all of which are great nectar producers. But the fact seems to be that it doesn't pay to grow any kind of vegetable product for honey alone. The best that can be done is to get crops that will be valuable incidentally for the sweets which the bees collect. Of course, the beekeeper is particularly fortunate if his neighbors grow honey-making crops, inasmuch as his bees can poach at will upon all the flowering fields and orchards within a mile or two."—[Washington Star.

Prehensile Feet of East Indians.

The traveler who walks in the native quarters of the cities of India can easily study there all industries in the beginnings, as they were probably practiced in Europe in the middle ages. The shops are usually open, and the workmen can be seen inside; textile industries, pottery, shoemaking, joinering, armoring, jewelry, confectioners—all can be observed in a single street like Chitpore Street, Calcutta. If we take pains to examine attentively the methods of working, we shall be struck by the enormous function played by the lower limb. Whatever the industries, the Indian, squatting or sitting on the ground, works with his feet as well as with his hands; and it might be said that all four of his limbs are in constant exercise. The joiner, for example, has no assistant to hold his plank, but makes his great toe serve that purpose. The shoemaker does not employ a fixed clamp for the shoe on which he is sewing, but holds it in his feet, which change position to suit his convenience, while his nimble hands do the sewing. The metal-worker holds the joint of his shears on his feet in cutting copper.

In the making of wooden combs I have seen the comb held straight up by the feet, while the workmen marked the teeth with one hand and with the other directed the instrument that cut them. The wood-turner directs the hand-rest with his great toes; so, generally, do Egyptian and Arabian turners. In smoothing twine or sewing a bridle the Indians hold the article between the first and second toes. When the butcher cuts his meat into small pieces, he holds his knife between the first and second toes, takes the meat in both hands, and pulls it up across the knife. I have seen a child climb a tree and hold a branch between his toes. These are enough details concerning the constant, universal use of the foot.—[Popular Science Monthly.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

For pianos at the seashore, where the dampness is apt to affect the instrument, it is a good idea to have a wadded key-board cover to remain on the board when the piano is either open or shut. It is made the exact size of the key-board, and may be either of plush or silk.

Care of Sewage.—Special care of the sewage must be taken during warm weather and some disinfectant should be poured down the cesspools and sinks as often as once a week. For outdoor drains nothing is better than copperas. Five cents' worth dissolved in boiling water is a powerful purifier and deodorizer.

Potash, or common washing soda, dissolved in boiling water, is one of the best articles to use in the kitchen sink. It is wise also to keep a little chloride of lime standing about in places of doubtful atmospheric purity, but it should be kept in some high place out of the reach of children.

Meat that has become slightly tainted may be restored by cutting away the dark parts and washing the surface with a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in half a cup of water.

A large piece of charcoal laid in the refrigerator will help to keep the atmosphere sweet. It needs to be renewed once a week.

Two Ways of Preventing Moths.—Moths are a pest of New York and Brooklyn houses; eternal vigilance is the price of safety from them, and sometimes that is not enough. Two women, recently discussing moth preventives, or protectors, found safety in different methods. One packed her winter clothing after thoroughly airing and looking over, in clean barrels, whose crevices, if any, she carefully pasted over with newspapers; when the barrel was full a newspaper was carefully pasted over the top, and the parcel was moth-proof.

The second used old trunks with any broken places carefully protected with newspapers, and sprinkled naphtha over each garment as it was laid in, finishing with a layer of newspaper at the top well doused with the naphtha. Each had "never had a thing eaten by moths." The naphtha advocate urged caution in its use. No match or light must be brought near while the sprinkling process is going on, nor until the place has been well aired.

Modern Artificial Limbs.

One of the greatest improvements of modern times is the construction of artificial limbs that are far ahead of the old-fashioned stump of a wooden limb. Years ago amputation was not performed as freely as to-day, the benefit of the doubt being given to the patient that the limb might be saved. When a limb shows signs of mortification, amputation is done at once to save the stump of the limb. By so doing the patient can have cork limbs fitted in place that will be almost as good as the original one. They are light and easy of movement, and, in the case of cork legs, it is almost impossible to tell them when one is walking. By means of cork, springs, hinges, and rubber, perfect legs and feet are formed so that the joints are capable of the same movement as the original one. The instep of the foot bends and gives, the toes spread apart and come back into position when the foot is taken from the ground, and in short a good imitation of nature is observed all the way through. Under such improvements it is better to have a crushed foot amputated at once than to run the risk of having mortification ruin the whole leg, and probably cause endless misery and finally death.—[Yankee Blade.

Sterilized Milk.

Dr. Freeman, in the Medical Record, insists very strongly on the absolute necessity of using sterilized milk with children suffering with disorders incident to the heat of the weather. Milk is usually sterilized by boiling, but boiled milk, he points out, does not fulfill the conditions of perfect nutrition. He says that boiling is unnecessary, and at a temperature not exceeding 176 degrees Fahrenheit the most dangerous germs which milk contains are destroyed without interfering with its nutritive qualities. "By simply immersing it in a proper portion of boiling water, the source of heat having been removed, and leaving it so immersed for half an hour," it is in good condition for use and at the same time it is freed from almost every poisonous or infectious microbe. This suggestion is of great value to those who have the care of delicate infants during the hot season.

Harmless Snake Poison.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juice of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion, recorded by Humboldt, one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Italian vipers without suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison found in the envenomed arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth.—[New York Journal.

Facts About China.

The empire of China, according to the Ostasiatischer Lloyd, covering an area of 4,000,000 square kilometers, now has a population of 350,000,000, or about eighty-eight to the square kilometer. Ho-Nan, it declares, is the most thickly populated province of the country, having about 210 persons to the square kilometre. Shan-Tung follows Ho-Nan, with 142 to the square kilometre. The boundary territory of Thibet numbers the least people of any district of the empire, there being only three persons to the square kilometre.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE REAL RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

The blouse which is really worn in Russia is of thick muslin, covered with bands of embroidery in blue, red, gold and black. It is drawn into a band at the neck, from which the sleeves start, or they are sometimes gathered in full at the shoulders, and are finished by a deep frill falling over the hand and only shaped by a gusset under the arm. The front has a bag-like effect falling over the skirt.—[Detroit Free Press.

BEAUTY BY MUTILATION.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another singular mutilation is made among them, for, when in infancy, they take off the little finger of the left hand at the second joint. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was thought worthy of the crown, but the Summatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter.—[St Louis Republic.

A NOVEL COLOR COMBINATION.

A novel color combination is of dark blue and emerald green. For instance, dark blue foulard or crepon, with trimmings of rich green velvet. At a recent fashionable garden party a fashionable leader wore a frock of dark blue merveilleux satin shot and narrowly striped with emerald green. About the hem ran a narrow bouilloire of emerald velvet. The draped corselet, upper sleeves and high collar were of velvet to match. A bib of fine black guipure, spangled with dark green, and a bonnet to match, completed a most fascinating and original costume.—[New York World.

SHE COASTED DOWN PIKE'S PEAK.

Mrs. C. C. Candy, accompanied by her husband, made the descent of Pike's Peak on a bicycle the other day. The feat has been accomplished by men before, but Mrs. Candy is the first woman who has ever attempted it. The only accident they had was when Mrs. Candy was thrown off her wheel when on the side of a hill, down which she rolled 100 feet. A boulder stopped her from going any farther and very likely saved her life. When they reached the timber line a heavy rain set in and the trip was made in the midst of a severe storm. Mrs. Candy is from Philadelphia and is rather a small woman. On the trip she wore a man's cycling suit, it being impossible to wear skirts on such an expedition.—[Washington Star.

SILK IN THE HIGHEST FAVOR.

Cloth tweed, homespun, and rough-surfaced materials have had their day, and though they will still be worn they are not so smart as silk. In the park these evenings, now that the park is a social and a dress occasion and not a mere waste of natural beauty, there are among the smartest women three silken gowns for two woolen ones. Many of the best gowns were black silk, and those striped and brocaded. In one or two instances the black was shot and striped with color. Also we observed that dark blue was much favored by the fair and apparently much admired by the brave. One lady wore dark blue foulard printed with white, the bodice plain dark blue, the sleeves, basque, and shoulder frill as well as the skirt printed with pines in white.—[Chicago Herald.

WOMEN GLOVERS.

Thousands of American women support themselves by making gloves, and a great center of this business is in New York, near the Adirondacks. As so often happens, this business sprang from a very small beginning. The deer skins which the early settlers took in exchange for their goods were difficult to dispose of, until one of the women of the settlement made them into gloves and mittens which sold with unexpected readiness. Now a number of small shops give employment to girls and women who are noted for their lady-like manners. The ordinary machine workers make $1.50 a day. Those who put the silk stitching on the wrist and backs make $2.00 a day, while those who sew the parts together with the overstitch seam make $3.00 in the same time. The workers must, however, furnish their own machines, keep them in repair and pay their own needle bills. A few women are kept busy sorting into pairs and mending. The work connected with glove-making is easy and light, remunerative, and done under pleasant circumstances.—[Public Opinion.

THE WOMAN STAGE-DRIVER.

A peculiarly nervous little woman, with dark auburn hair and flashing black eyes, is often registered at the Grand Hotel. She is Mrs. H. J. Langdon of Lassen County, the woman stage-driver of the Sierras. But she is more than a driver of stages; she is an owner. Her stage lines extend for several hundred miles throughout the mountains, and she owns scores of horses and vehicles, and carries the United States mail, as well as hundreds of passengers.

Her husband died a few years ago and she took hold and managed and extended the business aforesaid. Mrs. Langdon has taken many mail contracts from the Government, and is well known at Washington, D. C., which city she often has occasion to visit in connection with her mail contract. Recently she had some correspondence with Postmaster-General Wanamaker in regard to his method of awarding contracts, in which she expressed herself in a manner to attract the attention of the entire country.

Mrs. Langdon is reported to be as good a judge of stock as any man in the stage business. She knows also the oportune moment when to grease a wagon, oil harness, and generally to keep in touch with the stage business, so as to make it successful.

Her stage lines extend over some of the ruggedest routes in the Sierras and again across plains, like those about Susanville. Plumas county has several of Mrs. Langdon's lines. She delivers mails and passengers promptly, and by reason of her skill in taking contracts and her ability in executing them has become noted for her pluck and enterprise. She holds to the belief that there is nothing incompatible with a woman entering upon a career of this kind, and nothing to prevent her succeeding at it, even though experienced men might regard it at first as an exceedingly difficult field.

She is said to be an excellent whip and to be able to manipulate the lines of four or more horses about as easily as the famous Hank Monk used to do on the old Geiger grade. Mrs. Langdon has other kinds of business to manage besides her stage lines, and take them all together she leads a very active life, but she prefers it to pursuing the usual career of the everyday woman.—[San Francisco Examiner.

A STUDY OF WIVES.

A man who has traveled much in many countries, and has devoted himself largely to dining, now collates the observations of over thirty years at the dinner-table to beauty as he has found it attached to the different professions. Soldiers' wives, he says, are at once the prettiest and ugliest of women. These results depend on the chances of a soldier's life. The soldier's uniform, every man grants, gives him the pick of the prettiest girls where these abound. On the other hand, he is often confined to areas where women are scarce, when he takes those to hand. Doctors' wives are usually healthy and handsome; and this well-fed but cynical gentleman attributes this to the fact that such a wife is a doctor's best advertisement. Allowing for the doctrine of chance in matrimony, the lawyer chooses his wife according to his fortune in "meeting up," in clients. The worldly aspects of matrimony are early thrust upon the lawyer, and, if he escapes the first mating period, the daughter of a judge or a substantial client has reflected attractions, or, perhaps, propinquity settles the case for the client, who may be a woman. In such cases beauty does not so easily fall into lines as with those of either the doctor or the soldier. As for the wives of preachers, a certain dove-like beauty is apt to be theirs, or that grace of face which comes from the chastening exercise of self-restraint. A commanding aspect, however, sometimes attaches to bishops' wives.—[San Francisco Argonaut.

FASHION NOTES.

Ear-rings promise to be revived, and those shown now by leading jewelers are long pendants.

White pique and Marseilles vests are particularly effective with the black suits, and will be used with them even more.

Evening shoes are shown in great variety, and should match the gown, while black shoes are worn with white dresses.

Violet and yellow note and letter papers are about equal in demand with fashionable feminine correspondents, and red sealing wax is used upon them.

There are elaborate wraps with silk bodices beneath the lace, and others having fanciful bodices of silk or passementerie, making a legitimate part of the wrap.

Waists made of a distinct color from the skirt and of an entirely different material are considered good taste even for rich costumes, a hint which will be welcome to the home dressmaker.

The combining of several contrasting colors in one costume is a mode that has a growing popularity. For instance, an elegant dress has a pink bodice, a blue skirt and is trimmed in mauve.

Watteau bows are stylishly applied on sleeveless tunics that have plain backs. A recently designed tunic shows graceful plaits at the centre of the back that would not be improved by the addition of garniture.

Alpaca is having quite a revival this season in black and neutral colors for street and traveling gowns, and in white and light shades for evening wear, while it is also used for some handsome imported gowns.

It is quite a fad to have corsages in directoire jacket shape to wear with plain skirts of a solid color. These little bodices reach only to the waist, and usually have deep revers and a chemisette and lace cravat.

The Recamier corsage made by French dressmakers has a seamless back, a bias front exquisitely draped, and is quite long-waisted, but this effect is changed by a soft wide silk sash that is wound around the waist, falling in long ends in front.

Pink, buff and mauve batiste and linen lawns are chosen for night gowns by women who have wearied of white. The sleeves in such a colored robe may be white, and may be decorated with feather-stitching the color of the gown fabric.

Pearl-gray gloves, white glace kid and cream-colored suede are the popular promenade gloves. With travelling dresses an ugly blood-red glove is worn; with carriage or visiting gowns of rich materials pale yellow suede are the favorite choice.

Lace wraps are in many designs, from the $60 circular of escurial lace to the shoulder cape of varying length and price. The full cape gathered to a collar or yoke, and falling far enough below the waist for grace, is the prettiest style for general use.

Yokes, and trimmings to imitate yokes, are the favorites for cloth and silk costumes. The style that has been generally adopted shows the top part of the waist, back and front of lace and a very full and deep ruffle bordering the lace yoke. It is very becoming.

There is a reaction in favor of white laces, and the pretty Venise, Malines, Irish guipure, point de gene, and rose point designs are largely employed for jabots, inserted bands, yokes, frills, bretelles, berthas and sleeve caps of greater or less depths.

Rosettes of plaited ribbon in two colors, loops of silk or velvet ribbon in drooping rows, one above the other, braids of silks formed of lined silk folds braided in and out like strands of hair, and puffs of silk between bends of velvet, are all used to finish the bottoms of skirts.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers, through their committee, signed the Amalgamated scale after some concessions had been made on both sides. This leaves the Carnegie Mills the only ones in the district keeping up the contest.

Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Scranton were visited by a severe rain and thunder storm. Two people were killed by lightning and much property was damaged.

Alderman McMasters, of Pittsburg, has received a letter which declares a party of men will start from New York for the purpose of killing Mr. Frick and the Alderman.

At the Malinekodt Convent thirty-two young women took the white veil and eighteen took their final vows.

The annual regimental and brigade matches of the militia for this year will be shot upon the State range at Mt. Gretna during the week beginning August 29.

All but sixty of the Duquesne sympathy strikers returned to work and are now engaged in their old labors. No disorder occurred. It is thought the Carnegie Company will be greatly aided by this occurrence in the struggle at Homestead.

Lieutenant Colonel Streator, whose term had expired, was re-elected to his old position in the Tenth Regiment.

Charles Cook was drowned near Williamsport while crossing the river in a boat.

Timothy Shannon, a patient at the Williamsport Hospital, attempted to kill himself with a razor.

Anthony Duffy, of Archbald, and Miss Coultry and Duffy's child had a narrow escape from being killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which some one put in Duffy's pocket.

The typhoid fever has broken out at Cressona again.

The drought in the Schuylkill Valley continues, and the streams are drying up.

Miss Amanda Solliday, of Allentown, startled the Lutheran congregation by interrupting the service with a recital of her woes.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, visited Homestead on a secret mission. The members of the Federation will be asked to contribute to the support of the strikers. Hugh O'Donnell addressed a meeting in Boston.

St. Paul's Church, near Hamburg, was dedicated.

Daniel Detwiler, while crossing the railroad track near Pottstown in a carriage, was killed by a train.

Thomas Treman, of Altoona, was struck by a train and beheaded.

At a colored camp meeting near Washington, a negro named Blair fatally shot another colored man named Dougherty, who was riding with Blair's wife.

Dennis Sabrey, a Williamsport young man, crazed by cigarettes, took a dose of laudanum. He will recover.

The Chester County Republican Convention passed resolutions denouncing the vote of Senator Cameron on the elections bill and on free coinage bill.

The Democratic conferrees of Erie and Crawford Counties have indorsed Mr. Sibley, the People's party candidate for Congress.

The Democrats of Center County nominated a county ticket and indorsed the State administration.

Origin of Our Weeds.

Most of our weeds, like much of vermin, have come to us from beyond the sea. Just how they emigrate in every case will never be known: some came as legitimate freight, but many were "stowaways." Some entered from border lands upon the wings of the wind, on river bosoms, in the stomachs of migrating birds, clinging to hairs of passing animals, and a hundred other ways besides by man himself. Into the New England soil and that south along the Atlantic seaboard the weed seeds first took root. Also the native plants, with a strong weedy nature, developed into pests of the farm and garden. Many of the native weeds are shy and harmless in comparison with the persistent and pugnacious ones that have, like vagabonds, emigrated to our shores. Why should it be that plants of another country not only find their way here, but after arriving assert themselves with a vigor far surpassing our native herbs? Dr. Gray, in writing upon this point, says: "As the district here in which the weeds of the old world prevail was naturally forest clad, there were few of its native herbs which, if they could bear the exposure at all, were capable of competition in the cleared land with emigrants from the old world." The European weeds had through long ages adapted themselves to the change from forest to cleared land, and were therefore prepared to flourish here in the rich forest soil that was suddenly exposed to the sun and subjected to other new conditions by the felling of the trees. — Popular Science Monthly.

Foolish Sheep.

A Colorado stockman says that sheep raising is unprofitable for the reason that no animal that walks on four legs is as big a fool as a sheep. Most animals can be relied on to aid the owner in saving their lives, but sheep seem to set deliberately to work to kill themselves. If caught in a storm on the plains they will drift before the wind, and die of cold and exposure rather than go a hundred yards to windward to obtain shelter in their corral. To drive sheep against the wind is absolutely impossible. I once lost over one thousand head because I could not drive them to a corral not a hundred feet away. In the corral they are still more foolish. If a storm comes up they all move "down wind" until stopped by the fence. Then they will climb over each other's backs until they are heaped up ten feet high. Of course all those at the bottom are smothered. Not one has sense enough to seek shelter under the lee of the fence, as a horse or dog would do.

A COLONIAL MESSAGE.

BY HENRY TALCOTT MILLS.

A quaint old book, whose faded yellow pages
Turned over in the garret's sombre gloom,
Send forth an odor caught from distant ages,
A strangely sweet, mysterious perfume,
Seeming to breathe of other days than ours—
The perfume of their flowers.

Upon the fly leaf in an old handwriting,
Which many after years have not effaced,
These simple words, two lovers' hearts uniting,
At this late day may still be clearly traced:
"Prudence, from John," and then a date below
In the dim long ago.

I turn the leaves, upon whose margin lingers
The touch of one who turned these leaves of old,
The dainty, loving touch of those white fingers
Which have in death these many years been cold,
And to this day, from these dim yellow lines,
Her smiles, reflection shines!

The quaint, old-fashioned text, as I discover,
Is dry at best—ill-suited to engage
A maiden's thought; the book is one no lover
Would set his love to read in any age!
Happy, somewhere a tender message lies,
Sent her in this disguise.

Turning a page, ere I have time to wonder
Whether this may be so, I faintly see
Letters and some whose words with linings under,
Which, joined together, make it plain to me
Why they were marked far over in the book
Where none would chance to look.

Ah, what a message this to undermine
The dry and prosy wisdom of a sage!
The wise old author, how could he divine
That love's soft speech would creep into his page!
And he who wrote the message—who was he?
Come, read his words with me.

"Prudence:
I go to the battle on the field;
Think of me sometimes, though our ways divide.
Now, must our love, sweetheart, be thus concealed,
Yet will I one day claim you for my bride.
Your father may give his consent anon—
Till then be true to
John."

Prudence was true, the chronicler he saith,
And though her maiden heart was well nigh broken,
Calmly she heard of John's heroic death,
Thrilled at his bravery, but gave no token
Of her poor secret love. Years after chance
Reveals the sad romance.

—[Boston Journal.

THE DEAD HAND.

From the first day of my temporary sojourn at 14 Transome Terrace, Westville-by-Sea, I became aware that some one was ill next door. The weather was so persistently wet that I was compelled to remain within, and, being alone, I naturally spent much of my time at the window, wondering whether it ever would be fine enough for outdoor sketching. Thus it was that the frequent visits to 13 of an unmistakable doctor, in an unmistakable doctor's brougham attracted my attention. Two, and even three times a day he came, and on his departure I always noticed that look of grave, professional anxiety which, on a doctor's face, bodes ill for the patient.

Sometimes the medical man was accompanied to his carriage by a gentleman who appeared to be questioning him with singular earnestness. Bareheaded, and regardless of the never-ceasing rain, the latter would stand at the door of the brougham, seemingly loath to let the doctor go without some final instructions, or, perchance, some ray of hope. The anxious inquirer was tall, with narrow, stooping shoulders, but all that I could see of his features as he hurried back into the house was that he was about thirty years of age, with no hair on his face, which was very pale.

With a curiosity born of enforced idleness, I asked my landlady what was the matter at No. 13, but all she could tell me was that the house next door was also a lodging house and that the doctor's visits were paid to an old gentleman who had been brought there very ill, by his nephew. My landlady added that it was a strange choice of apartments to have made for a sick person, as the woman who kept them was little better than an idiot, and was only assisted by an equally stupid servant girl. At the time I put this remark down to professional jealousy, especially as the nephew had been to look at the rooms I myself was now occupying, and, after making particular inquiries, had refused them.

It was not until I had been at Westville a week that the weather brightened and I was able to take my sketch book in search of subjects. But the eighth day was fine, and starting immediately after breakfast, I managed to put in a good day's work at the ruined tower some miles along the coast. Returning at sundown I dined, and then settled myself for a comfortable pipe over the day's paper. As I lit up I could not help wondering how many visits the doctor had paid to No. 13. From mere force of habit I had grown into looking out for him and finally into taking a sort of interest in the number of times he came. The day before, while I was still at my post at the window, he had been in four times, from which I argued that the patient was worse.

I had not been reading very long when there was a ring at the street door bell. A minute or so later my landlady came into the room and said that the gentleman who lodged next door was below, and had asked for her husband, who happened to be out for the evening. On hearing that the gentleman had inquired if there was any one else in the house who could accompany him back next door for a few minutes on a matter of business. The landlady was unable to go herself, the servant being out, but as the gentleman seemed disappointed she had taken the liberty of suggesting that he should ask me. Would I, at any rate, see him and then decide?

I was only too glad to be of use to people who appeared to be in great trouble, far from their friends in a seaside lodging house, and I told the landlady to show the gentleman in.

In another moment the tall, loose-framed man whom I had seen so often attending the doctor to his carriage stood bowing in the doorway.

"Pray come in," I said, rising, "in what way can I be of service to you?"

The stranger entered the room. His eyes, which I saw were weak, blinked in the bright lamplight. He disregarded the motion I made toward a chair, and answered me standing. He seemed nervously anxious to conquor his shortsightedness in order to make out what manner of man I was. In other words, he peered at me somewhat rudely.

"It is simply the small matter of witnessing the signature to a will," he said. "If I might trespass on your kindness to step in next door for that purpose I should be greatly obliged. My uncle is ill, and though I trust he is in no immediate danger he is anxious to affix his signature to-night."

"I shall be most happy," I said, taking up my hat, "I will come with you at once."

"I must introduce myself," said the stranger, as he led the way downstairs. "My name is Gaston Pierrepont; my uncle whom you are about to see is General Maitland, of Godney Park, Northampshire. I brought him here in the hopes that he might derive benefit from the sea air."

"With good results, I trust," was the reply which politeness drew from me, though the frequent visits of that ominous brougham led me to expect a negative answer.

To my surprise Mr. Pierrepoint replied in the affirmative,

"Yes," he said, "my uncle is better, though still dangerously ill."

By this time we were out in the street at the door of No. 13. He had already inserted his latch key in the lock, when he paused and looked at me.

"There is one thing I must prepare you for," he said, blinking his weak eyes at me in the gloom; "my uncle is unable to speak. His complaint is nervous paralysis, you understand? Otherwise he is in full possession of his faculties. The doctor is with him now, and certifies to his fitness to sign."

I merely bowed and followed him into the house. No. 13 was a fac-simile of No. 14, with the exception of some slight differences in the furniture which stamped it as what it was—a second-rate seaside lodging house. Mr. Pierrepont conducted me upstairs to the first floor, and stopping outside a door on the landing knocked three times. There was a slight pause and a movement inside the chamber, and then a voice said, "Come in."

Grasping the door handle, Mr. Pierrepont turned to me hurriedly as if he had forgotten something.

"I think," he said, "it might be as well if I knew who was going to perform this service for us. Might I ask—"

I stopped him by acceding to his very reasonable request. I took out my pocketbook and gave him one of my visiting cards with my name—Angus Macdonald—and the address of my studio in St. John's Wood engraved thereon. He put it close to his eyes, blinked at it, and said in a tone which somehow or other suggested relief:

"Ah! you live in London—not here—I see."

He opened the door, and I followed him into the room. There was a dim light from a shaded lamp which stood on a small table at the head of the bed, but so disposed that the curtains prevented its rays from falling on the sick man. On the bed, half reclining, half supported by a young man, with fair hair and wearing spectacles, was an old man whom, even in that dim light, I saw to be of stately presence and dignified mien.

His scanty locks were snow white, as were the bushy eyebrows, which he kept bent down toward the paper lying on the bed before him. But what surprised me most was the ruddy glow of health in General Maitland's cheeks. The latter were sunken, it is true, but the faint lamp light was strong enough to show me a pink and white color that would have done no discredit to a maiden of sixteen.

My conductor introduced me briefly. The general merely acknowledged my presence by courteous inclination of the head—a movement which he repeated when Mr. Pierrepoint asked him affectionately if he was ready to go through the usual formalities.

"Very well, then, I will fetch Mrs. Butters as a second witness," said the nephew. "The doctor there would do, but his attention must not be taken from his patient."

"The doctor!" I thought, wondering why the portly individual whose brougham I had watched so often, should have given place to the flaxen-haired young man whose right arm encircled the general so carefully. The personage with the brougham did not cure quick enough, I suppose.

Mr. Pierrepoint returned with a snuffling, tremulous female, whose vacuous countenance at once relieved my own landlady from a charge of libelling her neighbor and rival which I had mentally preferred against her.

"Stop there by the door till you are wanted; we must not crowd the general," said Pierrepont, and Mrs. Butters halted obediently, paying a good deal more attention to the pattern of her own carpet than to the proceedings around her.

"Here is the will," Pierrepont went on, holding up the paper, with the place for the signatures of the testator and witnesses as yet blank. Then he replaced it reverently before his uncle who bent over the document, and, supported by the ever careful doctor, slowly affixed his name: "William Joseph Maitland," at the foot. As soon as his pen had made the last feeble scratch, Mr. Pierrepont brought the will over to me before the ink was dry, and I added my name, using the dressing table as a writing desk. The vacuous landlady followed, and in her tremulous scrawl General Maitland's last will and testament received its finishing touch.

I immediately prepared to leave the room and Pierrepont made no attempt to detain me.

I said "Goodnight" to the general, adding some commonplace remark about hopes for his recovery—a compliment which he again acknowledged with one of his grave bows. That is my last recollection of the scene—the venerable old man sitting up among pillows with the watchful doctor at his side.

Pierrepont followed me on to the landing to conduct me to the street door. He thanked me profusely for coming; indeed, he said a good deal more than the occasion demanded. I stopped him, and to turn the conversation said:

"So you have changed your doctor, Mr. Pierrepont?"

He stopped in the passage and blinked at me enquiringly.

"Ah!" he said, "you have perhaps noticed Dr. Lorrimer here. That is Andrews, his assistant. The doctor could not come to-night, and, between ourselves, Andrews is the best man, I think."

We parted at the door of No. 13, and I went back to my pipe and newspaper, having been absent barely twenty minutes, viz., from 8.30 to 8.50. That night as I retired to rest I found myself speculating as to the amount of Mr. Gaston Pierrepont's interest in the will I had witnessed.

But in the morning I received a shock. The first piece of news my landlady—bustling in with the breakfast tray—imparted was that General Maitland was dead.

For a moment I experienced a sensation of surprise. Probably the General's ruddy cheeks had forbidden the idea of such a speedy removal, but I soon saw that, after all, there was not much to wonder at.

The day was again fine, and I determined to return to the ruined tower to finish the sketch I had begun. I reached the place on foot and set to work, but after some little time I had occasion to shift my position in order to obtain a different view of my subject. In doing so I met with an accident. An old stone wall on which I had mounted crumbled beneath me, and I fell violently to the ground. When I rose I knew that my left arm was broken.

In great pain I made my way back to my lodgings and accepted my landlady's offer to send at once for the doctor. In answer to her inquiry as to which of the medical men of the town I should prefer, I named the only one I had any knowledge of—Dr. Lorrimer—who had been such a frequent visitor next door.

The doctor came quickly and did what was needed. It was a simple fracture and easily set. Dr. Lorrimer was a cheerful, chatty man, and stayed for a little general conversation after his professional skill had exhausted itself.

"By the way, doctor," I said, "you have lost a patient next door."

"Yes, poor old fellow," he replied, "not before I expected, though. There was no hope for him from the first."

"Your assistant, Mr. Andrews, seemed to be taking every care of him last night," I said.

"My assistant? Mr. Andrews? Last night?" the doctor exclaimed in amazement. "I have no assistant, and what of last night, sir?"

I explained how I had been asked in by Mr. Pierrepont to witness the general's will at 8.30 in the evening.

Dr. Lorrimer drew a long breath.

"Well," he said at last, "if you saw him sign his will at half-past eight he signed it with a dead hand. General Maitland died at half-past four yesterday afternoon."

* * * * * *

My broken arm was the means of exposing the whole dastardly plot by which Gaston Pierrepont, aided by his wife, had schemed to possess himself of his uncle's property to the exclusion of his son and lawful heir—an officer serving in an Indian regiment. The General had, as the doctor said, died shortly after four, he himself being present. Having finished with the case it was not likely that the doctor would be questioned as to the exact hour of death, and there would be nothing suspicious in a man signing his will on the day of his death, should the General's son compare the date of the will with that of the certificate which Dr. Lorrimer had given before he left the house.

The "Mr. Andrews" who supported the dead man and guided his hand was Gaston Pierrepont's wife, a woman who had already suffered imprisonment, and who was the instigator of her husband's crime. The source of the "health glow," which bore a principal part in deceiving me, can easily be imagined.

The couple fled on being openly accused by Dr. Lorrimer and myself, and George Maitland, when he came to claim his own, decided for the credit of the family not to pursue them, seeing he had lost nothing by the will his father had signed with a dead hand.—[The Million.

The Athletic Girl.

The languid airs and graces of a few years ago are no longer popular. The dainty bit of femininity that was afraid of a cow and looked at you with appealing eyes if a spider crossed her path has vanished and in her place stands a sturdy, magnificently developed woman, who has perfected her muscles by a course of training as rigorous as that of her college-bred brother and who rows, swims, plays pool and tennis, bowls and walks as well as a man.

Her shoulders are broad, her cheeks sunburned and her grasp strong and firm. She doesn't care for anything, defies dampness and laughs at ailments that she cannot realize, as her great, strong frame has never known an ache or a pain. Her walk is a stride, and altogether she hinges a little bit on the masculine style, but is nevertheless just the sort of a girl that a man would call "jolly." Sentiment seems to form no part of her composition. Yet she is fond of admiration, proving that she is after all only a woman despite all the training.

Her gowns are never filmy or clinging, but have a little set air that is at once stylish and becoming. She does not indulge in more than just the tiniest suspicion of a bang, and no little straying tendrils curl around the dainty ears. Altogether she is a new type of womanhood, which makes us wonder what sort of wife and mother she will make if by any chance she assumes such responsibilities.—[Philadelphia Times.

No fewer than 629,897 people named Muller are now living in Germany.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Correction Accepted—A Good Title—Didn't Want Water—Not Well Said—Correct, &c., &c.

CORRECTION ACCEPTED.

Mamma—Will you have some more pudding, pet?

Little Pet—No, ma'am. I'm full.

Mamma—Horrors! You mustn't say you're full. It isn't nice.

Little Pet—I mean my 'tomach's full.

A GOOD TITLE.

Author (to friend who has just finished reading his MS.)—Can you suggest a title for my story? Something appropriate.

His Friend—Well, judging by the way the characters are killed off in the last chapter, I think "The Undertakers' Paradise" would be as appropriate as any.—[Life.

DIDN'T WANT WATER.

Mamma—What is your kitten meowing for?

Little Daughter—I is tryin' to find out, but I can't.

Mamma—Perhaps she wants water.

Little Daughter—No, 'tisn't water. I jus' held her over a tub an' asked her, and she meowed "no."—[Good News.

CORRECT.

Leader of Vigilantes—Come, now, over to this tree and put your head into this noose.

Horse-Thief (defiantly)—I'll be hanged if I do.—[Brooklyn Life.

NOT WELL SAID.

"I didn't see you in church last Sunday, Mr. Spiffles," said the dominie.

"No; I slept at home last Sunday morning," replied Mr. Spiffles.

PICNIC PROVERBS.

The quiet girl doesn't do any waltzing until she gets an ant for a partner.

If you make the kid carry the heavy luncheon basket, you can't blame him for lightening it on the way.

The girl who imbibed nothing stronger than lemonade is generally the one to see snakes.

You are always out in the boat when the shower comes on.

The fatter the girl the more swinging she can stand.

If your girl wants some cherries, don't climb the tree in your best clothes. It's more economical to follow the example of the immortal George, and cut it down.

A girl can set out the picnic luncheon in such a way that a man can never find anything except the custard pie.

The small boy is never satisfied until he has found a bird's nest.

Among the picnic Jonahs may be mentioned the kid who falls overboard, the man who loses his hat, the girl who gets seasick, and last, but not least, the chump who sits in the pie.—[Cow's Horn.

TRUE TO HIS NATIVITY.

Mike—Where did yez say was Pat Murphy's birthplace?

Dennis—Cork.

Mike—Bedad, it's no wonder he is always stuck at the mouth of a bottle, thin.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE TALE OF A TAG.

A woman not a thousand miles from Richmond was, without doubt, the most flurried female (last Sunday) in seven counties when she discovered on coming out of church, that her brand new hat was adorned with a tag, whereupon was inscribed the legend, "Reduced to $2.75."—[Richmond Review.

IT MEANS MUCH TO THE JEWELER.

She—It certainly must mean something when a man puts a diamond ring on a girl's finger.

He (of hard experience)—It means that he owes some jeweler two or three hundred dollars.—[Life.

NO GENTLEMAN.

"The man down there at that table," said the waiter, glaring at somebody at the other end of the room, "is no gentleman. That's all I've got to say."

"What's the matter with him?" asked the cashier.

"He's breaking them lemonade straws so we can't use 'em again, doggone him."—[Chicago Tribune.

CHEEKY.

Pater—Do you think that I would allow a man of your uncertain prospects to marry my daughter.

Suitor—Yes; because if I married her, you see, my prospects wouldn't be uncertain.—[Harper's Bazar.

GOING IT TOO FAST.

Guest—Now I'll take some ice-cream to top off with, three flavors.

Waiter—Your bill is seventy-five cents already, sir.

Guest—What of that?

Waiter—Why, you see, sir, mixed ice-cream is twenty cents, and you'll probably give me a dollar to pay the check, and that'll leave only five cents for me.—[New York Weekly.

SUPERFLUOUS WORK.

Mrs. Billus—Mary, you needn't waste any time dusting those balusters.

Domestic—I thought yez told me Mrs. Gumpus wuz a-comin' the day for a visit.

Mrs. Billus—Yes, but her three little boys are coming with her.—[Chicago Tribune.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

"What's that balcony on the top floor?"

"That's the fire-escape."

"How do you get away from it?"

"That's your lookout. I'm not compelled to put fire escapes on the fire-escapes."—[Harper's Bazar.

AN ASTUTE PURCHASE.

Mrs. Darley (displaying her purchase)—I have bought these suspenders for Harry's birthday present.

Mrs. Snooper—They are much too fine for a man to hide under his vest.

Mrs. Darley—That's what I think, so I am going to wear them myself.—[Brooklyn Life.

A TRIFLE TOO GOOD.

Chappie—I wish to—aw—purchase an umbrella.

Dealer—Umbrella, sir; yes, sir. Here is something just out, sir—ten dollars.

Chappie—Oh, not that kind. I've got one of that kind, don't you know. I want something to use when it wains, don't ye know.—[New York Weekly.

SPOONS AND SPOONS.

Isabella—Will you gather shells at the seashore?

Arabella—No, spoons.

Isabella—Souvenir spoons?

Arabella—Well, that all depends whether they are worth remembering.—[Jewelers' Circular.

A WEAKENED SIMILE.

"I will crush that man," said Rivers Ide, fiercely; "I will crush him, sir, as I crush this mosquito!"

And Rivers made a wild, heavy slap at the back of his neck, which the mosquito skillfully dodged, and then sailed away into the blue empyrean.—[Puck.

HIS IDENTITY IS PROVED.

Clerk (at country post-office, to gentleman desiring to cash money-order)—Have you any proof of your identity?

Gentleman (searching through his pockets, finally finds his photograph)—Will this do?

Clerk (regarding first the photograph, then the original)—Why, yes, that is you. That is all right.—[Harper's Bazar.

ECONOMICAL.

In truth, she's quite particular
And merciful, but still
She'd rather break a poor man's heart
Than break a dollar bill.

—[Judge.

SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

She—It's leap year—will you marry me?

He (nervously)—I—O—

She (calmly)—How much?

MISTAKE IN THE MEASURE.

Mr. Barner—That hen eats corn by the quart.

Mrs. Barner—You must be mistaken. I've been watching her eat and she seems to do it by the peck.

HE COULD TELL TIME.

First Passenger—Can you tell me the time?

Second Passenger—Yes. (Resumes his reading.)—[Jewelers' Circular.

THE HINT DIRECT.

On the sands:

Mr. Billington—If you could catch those diamonds of spray, what would you do with them?

Miss Coolington—I'd have one of them set.—[Jewelers' Circular.

A NAUTICAL VIEW.

Mamma—Don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family?

Freddy—Golly, ain't he though; and the spanker, too.—[Brooklyn Life.

AN AID TO DIAGNOSIS.

Dr. Emdee—Have you any vices?

Dudley—I smoke cigarettes.

Dr. Emdee—You have softening of the brain.

Dudley—Would cigarettes give me that?

Dr. Emdee—You wouldn't smoke cigarettes unless you had it.

WASHINGTON'S CLOTHES.

A Letter to His Tailor Gives Some of the Great Man's Measurements.

The gentleman who brought forward the following communication had not only the original letter in his possession, but was also the owner of the "measure," composed of stiff paper carefully sewn together, and with the marks written on it in the General's handwriting, relates the Sartorial Art Journal. It was sent to the tailor through Washington's agents, presumaby "Cary & Company, merchants." It is notable for the same exactitude and precision as the more important matters which the General had connection with, and it is invaluable as giving the absolute condition of his physique in the year of its date:

VIRGINIA, 26th April, 1763.—Mr. Lawrence: Be pleased to send me a genteel sute of cloaths, made of superfine broad cloth, handsomely chosen:—I should have inclosed my measure, but, in a general way, they are so badly taken here, that I am convinced it would be of little service; I would have you, therefore, take measure of a gentleman who wears well-made cloaths of the following size, to wit: Six feet high, and proportionably made; if anything, rather slender than thick for a person of that height, with pretty long arms and thighs. You will take care to make the breeches longer than those you sent me last, and I would have you keep the measure of the cloaths you now make by you, and if any alteration is required in my next, it shall be pointed out. Mr. Cary will pay your bill. I am, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Note—For your further government and knowledge of my size, I have sent the enclosed, and you must observe, yt from ye coat end to No. 1 and No. 1, is ye size over ye breast and hips, No. 2 over ye belly, and No. 4 round ye arm, and from ye breeches end. To No. a, is for waistband; b., thick of the thigh; c., upper buttonhole; d., knee band; e., for length of breeches.

Therefore, if you take measure of a person about six feet high of this bigness, I think you can't go amiss; you must take notice that the enclosed is the exact size, without any allowance for seams, etc. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Mr. Chas. Lawrence,
Taylor, in old Fish street, London.

As Washington was 31 in 1763, his height, as he states it, viz., six feet, is apparently at variance with the popular belief that he was six feet two inches, but it may be that some peculiarity, either of his length of limb or of his body, caused him to tell his tailor to measure a gentleman of only six feet, assured that by some slight difference on his part from other men he may have exactly the corrected difference. He was so correct in all his directions that this seems the only elucidation of the discrepancy.

A Good Deal in a Name.

At a benefit performance at Fiume the other day, a farcical piece adopted from the French was performed with the title "Lord Mecknolenwordmaleckmenvillbestrickschedenmeedonolsonn." Our own Miles Peter Andrews once brought out a piece called "The Baron Kinkvervankotsdor-sprakengotchdern," but the Fiume production probably establishes a record for preposterous length.—[London Globe.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

HINT TO MOTHERS.—If a child has swallowed anything that will not digest, particularly if it is sharp, let him eat immediately two or three pieces of dry bread. This is very apt to surround the object swallowed with a sort of coating. In addition, let the food for several days be more solid than usual, and under no circumstances give purgative medicine. The chances are that the child will feel no trouble from the carelessness.

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND OVER THE BODY.—The state of mind of an invalid influences largely his recovery from disease. Where the mind is cheerful and the patient can be influenced to believe that recovery will be speedy, advance toward health is far more rapid than in those of a melancholy turn. And, again, where the patient makes up his mind with firm determination that he will get well, this result usually follows; while the converse is frequently true. I once witnessed a case where a woman, advanced in years, went to bed, and announced the fact that she was going to die. Nothing could be found to ail her. Still she persisted in the idea and within four days she died, apparently of no ailment except that her mind was made up to die; and die she did. In the Sandwich Islands, sometimes, if a native has an enmity against another native, he goes and prays that his enemy may fall sick and die. This soon reaches the ears of the other, and he, frightend at what he fears may result, loses his appetite and commences to worry; soon he loses flesh, and, noticing this, he worries still more, feeling that his enemy's prayer is coming true. People tell him that he is sick. He takes to his bed, refuses nourishment and before long passes away. All from the influence of the mind over the body.—[Dr. Darlington in Mail and Express.

THE PULSE IN DISEASE.—The following are the principal variations of the pulse in disease:

Frequent Pulse—A pulse diminished in force, increased in frequency. A characteristic of debility.

Febrile Pulse—In fever the rate of pulsation, and usually the force, is increased.

Feeble Pulse—A pulse that is readily extinguished by pressure with the finger. Indicative of great debility or exhaustion.

Thready Pulse—A pulse which gives the sensation beneath the finger of a vibrating thread. Present in cases of very great debility.

Slow Pulse—An unnaturally slow pulse occurs in cases of brain poisoning or apoplexy; it is present in compression of the brain from fracture and in unconsciousness from opium or liquor.

Quick Pulse—An abrupt jerking pulse, either frequent or moderate in rate of pulsation.

Hard Pulse—A pulse which seems to indent the finger. This simptom indicates great excitement of the circulation.

Intermittent pulse—A pulse which now and then loses a beat. Indicative of of either functional or organic disease of the heart.

Irregular Pulse—A pulse which is irregular in frequency and force. The irregularity may be only slight or may be extreme. Is generally found in heart disease. It is very often the result of the use of tobacco and of strong tea and coffee.

Irritable Pulse—A pulse which is both frequent and hard.

Wiry Pulse—A pulse which gives the impression of a vibrating wire.

POISONOUS STINGS AND BITES.—Stings of insects sometimes cause troublesome local inflammations, and when a large extent of surface is stung—as by a swarm of bees—there may be symptoms of severe depression. The application of a solution of ammonia (either a couple of drops of a solution of carbonate of ammonia or of aromatic spirits of ammonia or of diluted "hartshorn") to the injured part will at once relieve pain. A pinch of table salt dampened with water and rubbed in often has a similar effect. Where there is severe depression stimulants must be administered internally. Stings of the throat occasionally occur from swallowing a wasp or bee and are liable to be followed by inflammation and swelling of the larynx, sufficiently intense in some instances to demand scarification and even laryngotomy. Popular Science News, which is authority for the foregoing, says in regard to the bites of poisonous serpents:

The bite is always attended with much collapse—manifested by faintness, tremor, nausea or vomiting, and sometimes stupor. Locally, there is great pain in the part, rapid swelling, redness, discoloration and occasionally inflammation and suppuration. The proper treatment consists in sucking the part where practicable—applying a bandage tightly across the bite to prevent, if possible, absorption of the poison—and the internal administration of stimulants. Cauterization of the wound with the hot iron or nitrate of silver stick is beneficial if attempted at once. The wound may be excised with a sharp penknife or other instrument on the spot. Some antisceptic should be applied to the wound. Large amounts of alcoholic stimulants are in order, or ammonia (five to ten drops of aqua ammonia or a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, well diluted, given at a dose) may be substituted. Better use whisky or brandy internally and apply aqua ammonia to the wound.

Had a "Limited" Ticket.

"How did you come down from St. Louis?" asked an Austin (Tex.) gentleman of an old acquaintance of vagrant proclivities and an illuminated nose.

"I came down on a limited ticket," explained the acquaintance with a knowing wink thrown over the left shoulder in the direction of the sour-mash bazaar.

"What is a limited ticket?" asked the Austin gentleman, accepting the hint and moving off in the direction of the saloon indicated.

"Limited to an outside passage."

"Outside passage? I fail to comprehend. I still grope. Perhaps I am obtuse."

"Why, an outside passage is the right to perambulate the cross-ties and count the exact number of them in a mile."—Texas Siftings.

The red shoe, with hose of the same color, is the rage at watering-places.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 18.

THE RACKET.

"When the June bugs go a dancing,
On the ceiling and the wall,
And in melodies entrancing,
From the fence the pussies call,
While the 'skeeters are a humming,
All the night into your ear,
Don't believe that summer's coming,
For it's then already here."

SPECIAL,

Third Annual Clearance Sale, commencing to-day, July 15. and ends August 13, 1892.

Our regular customers understand what that means—if U don't Kno,

KOM AND C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Ex-Mayor Sternberg, of Bellefonte, was in town Wednesday.

——Rev. Fischer departed last week for a weeks' visit to Berlin, Somerset county.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Weidensaul attended campmeeting at Swengle last week.

——Henry Miller, an employe at the foundry, spent Sunday at his home at Millheim.

——Miss Ange Jones, daughter of Charles Jones, of the Tyrone *Herald*, is the guest at the home of J. C. Boal.

——M. L. Rishell, esq., of Farmers Mills, publishes executor's notice on estate of Eve Dashem, late of Potter township.

——W. J. Underwood, lately connected with the saw mill near town, rode to Centre Hall from Bellefonte, by bicycle on Saturday.

——Judge Orvis returned last week to his home at Bellefonte from an extended visit to Michigan, whither he had gone in pursuit of failing health.

——E. M. Huyett is still on the sick list with no improvement in his condition. He is down with an affection of the lungs but all hope for his speedy recovery.

——Miss Mame Meyer arrived home on Friday after an absence of about three weeks with a camping party at Point View, a resort some distance above Altoona.

——Miss Lizzie Harpster arrived home on Saturday evening from Harrisburg, where the last several months she has been making the capitol city her home.

——Miss Maggie Hannah and Master Eddie Bartholomew returned home a few days ago from an extended trip of several months to the western state of Nebraska.

——Postmaster James A. Fiedler and family were in town on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Fiedler inspected the Centre Hall postoffice according to the instructions of the Postmaster General.

——Sumner Hosterman is now the proud possessor of a cushion tired bicycle, and we may now expect to see his father, the Dr., furnish amusement in his attempts to master the refractory steed of steel.

——Rev. Samuel Kreider, of Cookport, Indiana county, arrived at the Centre Hall station on Friday morning, for a brief visit in this viciniy. Rev. Kreider is a minister in the Lutheran church and by his charge at Cookport is held in high esteem.

——Mr. D. H. Mitterling, who came in from the west a few weeks ago, brought with him a two-year old Hambletonian stallion which is a beauty, and of pure blood. The admirers of horse flesh will be pleased with the appearance and build of this colt at first glance.

——Mr, John N. Burkholder, of Casstown, Miami county, Ohio, arrived a few days ago in this vicinity, being called hither by the illness of his mother, near Centre Hill. Mr. Burkholder is a native of Penns Valley and years ago removed to the west, where prosperity has smiled upon him.

——Ex-county Superintendent R. M. Magee, of Philadelphia, formerly of this county, is up in old Centre visiting friends. Professor Magee is manager for Pennsylvania of the Brooklyn Life, a position he has held for a number of years. Always glad to see Rube.

——Mrs. Maggie Davis and daughter Miss Anna Harrisburger, of Baltimore, Md., are guests at the home of Mr. Jacob Harpster. Mrs. Davis is a sister of Mr. Harpster and resided in Centre Hall in its earliest years, afterwards removing from this place. Mrs. Davis and daughter will remain for several weeks before returning to their home in Baltimore.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

SUGAR VALLEY THE SCENE OF ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Adam Renther, an Eccentric Citizen Shuffles Off this Mortal Coil With a Rifle Ball in his Heart.

An epidemic of suicides prevails throughout Sugar Valley, in Clinton county, the last month or more, and again that vicinity furnishes another sensation by the successful attempt of Adam Renther, an eccentric old man, who ended his earthly career by means of a rifle ball fired through his heart.

The following particulars are given concerning the suicide of Adam Renther, of Greene township, on 8th inst.

Adam Renther lived with his son Herman Renther, on a farm in Greene township, about five miles east of the borough of Loganton. Friday afternoon about two o'clock the family of Herman Renther were all absent from the house temporarily, when one of the children discovered smoke issuing from the upper windows of the house. Hurrying in they found the dead body of the old man lying on the bed and the bed clothing on fire. The clothing of the old gentlemen were also on fire, and was afterwards ascertained his body was burned somewhat. The flames were soon extinguished and an examination of the body was made which showed that he had shot himself through the heart, the ball coming out near his left shoulder blade. By his side lay the gun with which he had committed the dreadful deed. The supposition is that he loaded the gun, seated himself on the bed, and placed the muzzle of the weapon against his body so that when discharged the ball would strike him in the heart. Then with the ramrod of the old-fashioned fowling piece he pushed against the trigger, the weapon was discharged and he fell back upon the bed dead. The man's clothing near the wound where the bullet entered was fired by the powder and the fire communicated to the bed clothing. The verdict of the Coroner's jury has not been learned. The deceased is said to have been in a feeble minded condition for some time past, and that no doubt led to the commission of the rash act.

LUTHERAN PICNIC.

Picnic of the Lutheran Sunday School in the Fort Woods.

The Lutheran Sunday school and a number of others picniced last Thursday in the woods near the Old Fort, and a pleasant time was had.

The picnicers numbered about one hundred and fifty and at noon throughout the fine grove could be seen tables spread with delicacies which would develop the appetite of a dyspeptic.

The usual shower came up about noon but only sprinkled a little and passed by the grove, and all felt grateful for it, and fine weather was looked forward to for the afternoon, but their hopes were rudely shattered a few hours later by a heavy thunder shower which came up. Then began the hurried scampering for shelter. This rain broke up the picnic although many remained and took supper in the grove despite the damp ground.

Will Leave Bellefonte.

Mr. George B. Brandon, the present genial landlord at the Brockerhoff house, at Bellefonte, will sever his connection with that hostelery next spring to take charge of a hotel to be erected in the new town of Spangler. The building will be erected by the Coal Company and will be equipped with all modern appliances. Everyone will be sorry to have Mr. Brandon leave Centre county and he will leave many friends.

Fifth Annual Meet.

Today, Thursday, the Knights of the Golden Eagle are holding their fifth annual meet at Bellefonte, and the town has on a holiday attire. Eight counties compose the district, which is called the Juniata Valley Association of the order. A monstrous parade is the big feature of the day, to be followed by a balloon ascension with a parachute descent. A large crowd is expected in Bellefonte.

House Destroyed by Fire.

On Friday evening, 5th, the toll house in the Gap north of Millheim, was discovered to be on fire and the flames gained such rapid headway that the house was burned to the ground. The dwelling was occupied by Andrew Ocker, who had an insurance of $700 on the household goods, part of which were recovered from the flames.

Better Water Facilities.

The picnic ground is to be better supplied with fresh water this year than heretofore. Larger pipes are now being laid from the Centre Hall mains into the ground under the supervision of Mr. Dauberman who has charge of that work.

Poor Year.

The cave did not have near the same number of visitors this summer as in previous seasons.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, all the latest styles in foot wear are kept in stock and at prices lower than elsewhere.

A FIRM WITH PUSH.

A Centre Hall Enterprise Which is Booming.

When the new firm of Huyett, Meyer & Boozer purchased the foundry and machine shops a few months ago, the REPORTER stated that the new firm would infuse new life into the business and the works run on an enlarged scale.

When the REPORTER made that statement it was done from its knowledge of the business enterprise of the individual members of the firm, and the statement was not wide of the mark either, as an inspection of the works proved to a reporter who was shown through them one day this week.

An addition was recently erected to the woodworking department and the company have already spread themselves over more space of ground. The addition is 25 by 45 feet and will be used as the erecting department for corn planters, which is the specialty of the company. It is two stories in height and furnishes quite an additional amount of necessary space. All the buildings have besn reroofed with steel roofing and the pattern building is covered with roofing, as a protection against fire.

Henry Boozer, who supervises all departments informed the scribe that it was the intention of the company to put up one thousand corn planters this year. No late firm ever before manufactured more than 250 planters, and this is a large increase in the output.

The works were a scene of bustle and activity and give employment to several more hands than before. It is expected to increase the working force right along and we can expect Centre Hall before a great many years to have in these works an industry with which none in the county will compare.

Received a Raise in Salaries.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bitner both occupy positions as instructors in the Millersville State Normal school, and as an evidence of their efficiency, a few days before departing from Centre Hall to Millersville to resume their labors at the opening of the schools, they received notification from the board that the Professor's salary had been increased $200, and Mrs. Bitner's, $150, for the present year. The increase was a surprise to the Prof. and wife and it is unnecessary to state that they departed for Millersville in a pleasant state of mind. Last year there were about 1500 students attending the school, which is the largest in the state.

Lightning in Ohio.

D. H. Harter, of Wayne county, Ohio, writes to the editor of the Middleburg *Post* of the terrible destruction lightning has wrought in that county this summer. He says: "Twenty-five barns have been struck by lightning and burned to the ground in this county this summer. On Thursday night, July 21, we had five big barns burning at one time. Twenty persons have been killed by lightning and over 600 trees, houses and barn were struck in the county this summer. So you may believe that we at times thought Kingdom was a-comin.'"

Big Organ.

The Presbyterians of Bellefonte are having a $5000 pipe organ built for their church. It will be built at the factory of Hook & Hastings, Boston, Mass. The organ will be twenty-five feet high, eighteen feet wide and ten feet deep. It has thirty-two stops and 1580 separate pipes, front, and all nicely gilded. The power will be furnished by the use of a water moter.

Making Repairs.

The water company the past week have been engaged in cleaning the upper reservoir and repairing in several places where the cement had been broken. To make the repairs the water in the reservoir was drawn off and the lower reservoir attached to the mains, which is quite noticeable in the pressure of the water when drawn.

The Office Vacant.

The office of County Superintendent of schools is now without an incumbent. Professor David O. Etters on last Tuesday was elected principal of the Bellefonte schools, and Governor Pattison will now be called upon to select a County superintendent to fill out Professor Etter's unexpired term.

Keep Your 50 Cents.

Look out for the man who advertises that on payment of fifty cents he will tell you how to make one cent postage stamps do the work of two cent stamps. If you send him your 50 cents you will receive the following answer by return mail: "Use two of them."

No Services.

There were no services in the Lutheran church last Sabbath morning owing to the absence of Rev. Fischer to his home in Berlin, Pa. The next regular appointment will be on Sunday evening.

——A full line of latest styles in gents furnishing goods has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. A bargain in every purchase made.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A Showman Arrested at Millheim on a Serious Charge.

On Saturday the borough of Millheim was the scene of a disturbance, followed by an arrest, which for the time created no little excitement, and a show exhibiting in the town came near being mobbed by indignant citizens.

Tuttle's show had been exhibiting in different parts of the county last week, and on Saturday was billed for Millheim. The advance agent of the concern is a man by name of Cunningham, a married man who claims Virginia as his state of residence, and whose brutal propensities exceeded his discretion to the extent that he now languishes in the Bellefonte jail under a serious charge.

The man Cunningham succeeded in some manner in enticing from the home of Mr. John Frank, a fourteen-year-old girl, named Pennington, who had been taken to raise by Mr. Franks' family. The young girl was taken from the showman by Mr. Frank and several others not without a little difficulty and a wordy war. Cunningham a short time after again went after the girl to the home of Mr. Frank, but did not succeed in getting her, and again a third time made an attempt to entice her away after being warned to remain from the premises. He persisted in his endeavors and Mr. Frank swore out a warrant for his arrest before 'Squire Zerby on the charge of trespassing and rape. Cunningham was given a hearing and 'Squire Zerby bound him over for his appearance at court in the sum of $1000 on the above charges. Bail to that amount being in default, although the proprietor of the show offered the show property as bail, which was refused, Cunningham was taken in charge by constable George Mensch and taken to Bellefonte on Saturday night and confined in the county jail to await trial at the next term of court. The full extent of the law should be meted out to the brute who endeavored to ruin an innocent young girl.

Tuttle the proprietor of the show endeavored to have the matter settled, but the parties interested refused or could not confer with him.

That Knowing Fellow.

The fellow who knows just how a thing should have been done, and sees everybody's mistakes, with a "I could have told you that," is always found conveniently on hand, after something has been done. But it is a fact that this fellow cannot manage his own affairs, is not a success in anything, and does not get along at all. "I told you so," and "you should have done so and so," or "I am astonished how dumb people are," are this lump of wisdom's common expressions on all occasions. Now all have seen the fellow around, and he is bound to exist too, as long as man lasts, just to let the rest of humankind know how much better he knows things, *after* they have been done.

Accommodated.

A fellow stepped into the REPORTER office and inquired for a paper with the latest news. We told him we had papers from all parts, whether he had any preference. He said yes, he'd like to have one from Heaven. We handed him a Testament with the remark, he'd find lots therein that would be new to him.

Death in Curtin Township.

Mrs. Virginia Mann, wife of Robert Mann, Jr., died at the home of her husband in Curtin township on Tuesday, August 9th, at the age of about thirty-five years. Mrs. Mann leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. The funeral took place on the following Thursday morning.

Excursion to Bellefonte.

An excursion train will leave Bellefonte for Coburn, Thursday evening, 18th, at 9, at regular excursion rate, affording persons from the valley attending the K. G. E. demonstration a convenient train for reaching points between Bellefonte and Coburn.

Must Publish Them.

The present laws require ministers to publish marriages in at least one newspaper. The failure to do so has resulted in trouble to a number of clergymen throughout the state recently.

Making Pets of Coons.

Tailor William Sandoe is engaged at present in the attempt to domesticate two young coons, and is meeting with fair success. When he brings them up town they attract no little attention.

New Railroad.

Ground has been purchased in Altoona, at a cost of $1,100, for the new Beech Creek depot and the entire right of way from Houtzdale to Altoona has been secured.

A Centre County History.

J. Milton Furey, of Lock Haven, having just completed a history of Clinton county, will engage on a similar work on Centre county.

——A guarantee goes with all goods purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and when a purchase is made it can be depended upon as reliable.

HERE AND THERE.

LOCAL MELANGE THROUGHOUT THE LOCALITY.

A Report that the Cave Property is to be Purchased. Items of More Than Ordinary Interest.

The usual periodical rumor of capitalists negotiating for the purchase of the cave property several miles east of Centre Hall, has again been sprung upon the people, and the following dispatch from Bellefonte to the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* will prove such is the case, but unaware to the people of the valley. The dispatch is dated August 9th, and says: "A number of Eastern capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the famous Penn Cave, about twelve miles east of Bellefonte, intending to make it an inland summer resort. The price asked for the cave and land adjoining is $100,000. The entrance to the cave is in a natural basin in the center of a high plateau. The visitor is taken in boats a distance of almost a half mile under ground before the dry cave is reached, this latter has never yet been fully explored. The atmosphere is quite chilly requiring a wrap in the warmest weather."

The price asked for the property as will be seen is $100,000, which is either the mistake of the correspondent or of the owners. No capitalist will pay $100,000 for this property unless possessed of the wealth of a Monte Cristo, and then he would have more money than brains. The REPORTER is safe in predicting that the cave will remain in the hands of the present owners for this year yet, and the one after, and the one after that.

Luther Reunion.

The Luther Reunion on the heights opposite Northumberland, will be held September 1st. If Centre Hall and Bellefonte, including Boalsburg, can furnish fifty passengers, a special train can be secured to run to Bellefonte leaving Northumberland in the evening any time to suit the excursionists. The fare will be regular excursion rates. If 100 passengers are secured the rate will be one fare for the round trip. All desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to have a pleasant and profitable time, should report by letter to Rev. W. E. Fischer, Centre Hall, at once.

Among the list of speakers at the Lutheran Reunion, on the heights opposite Northumberland, we observe the name of Rev. Fischer, of this place.

Mifflinburg Will Celebrate.

The citizens of our down the road neighbor, Mifflinburg, held a meeting a few days ago, and decided to celebrate the town's centennial in a most appropriate manner. The town will have reached the century mark this year and the citizens decided on the 4th of October as the day on which they will let the eagle scream. Nearly five hundred dollars have already been subscribed with more to follow. That the celebration will be a success there can be little doubt, and it will be the biggest day in this section of the state.

Legal Holidays.

There will be a legal holiday in each of the last four months of the present year—Labor day in September; Discovery day in October, Thanksgiving day in November and Christmas in December.

Souvenir Coins.

The designs for the World's Fair souvenir coins have been completed, and are said to be very beautiful. The coins, it is expected, will be ready for delivery about the first of October and will no doubt be in brisk demand.

Home Again.

Among the passengers arriving by steamer at New York on Saturday, was Centre county's Dan. Hastings, who returned from an extended trip abroad in connection with Rev. Houck of the Bellefonte M. E. church.

Rapidly Under Way.

John Lee is making rapid progress with his new residence on Church street and in a short time will have the building ready for occupancy. The dwelling when completed will be a handsome one and a credit to the town.

Ate 16 Ears of Corn.

The roasting ear campaign is now at its height. Who can eat the most at one sitting? We knew a young man, who years ago got away with sixteen ears and thought he wasn't full then.

Business Blocks Vacant.

The dearth of business in Bellefonte can be readily imagined from the fact that half the once eagerly sought store rooms of the Brockerhoff block and the Bush Arcade are vacant.

Streams Low.

The streams throughout the county are very low notwithstanding the frequent heavy showers we have had at stated intervals.

——If you want a light spring and summer overcoat, the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can satisfy your wants in a most satisfactory manner to you, both in price and quality.

A Strike Threatened.

At a mass meeting held in Houtzdale representatives of 3000 miners in the Clearfield district decided to strike Sept. 1 unless advance is made in the price of low grade coal mining and a change made in the checkweighman system. A resolution was also adopted, calling on the men of the Punxsutawney district, which adjoins the Clearfield district, to stand firm for demands of the same character, which they have presented to the operators. In the Punxsutawney district alone there are over 3000 men. The men in both districts have submitted a number of grievances and will go out as one man, as they are thoroughly organized.

The Berwin company which will be principally affected, is known to have an order to supply the New York Central railroad with 2,500,000 tons of coal within a specified time, which leads the miners to think they will have an easy victory. The company declares it will hold out against any advance or change.

A Little Girl's Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich, and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale according to Actof December 14, A. D. 1863, on the premises of W. W. Boob, August 27th, 1892, at one o'clock, p. m., one two- horse platform spring wagon, three seats, lately repaired.

W. W. BOOB,
aug4-3t Centre Hall, Pa.

Pay Up.

Subscribers in arrears will oplige by remitting what they owe—prompt attention to this will be appreciated by us. We serve you faithfully and your remittance will show that *you* appreciate our work.

Went Under.

Mr. McMullen, one of Snow Shoe's leading business men is said to have gone by the board.

——Lewins' stock of spring and summer clothing is unequaled in the county. He has a larger stock than ever to select from and of latest styles and cuts The prices never were as low.

——Boom-de-ay. Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Nice Hams and Shoulder, G. O BENNER.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Fall Term opens Sep. 12 in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg. Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

New wheat	75
Wheat	80
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	15
Lard	7
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	9

Serges . .

Serges for the coming season are strictly in it; we have same in different weaves and weights.

All the late styles in Dress Goods at popular prices.

Three cents for a cake of regular five-cent Toilet Soap.

Have you seen our new patterns in Satines?

Canton Flannels—best values—at lowest prices.

Samples of goods sent for your asking.

Silkalenes—Laces and Heavy Curtins—and all the fixings.

We are sole agents for Bellefonte for the W. C. C. Corsets—the finest in the world for the price.

Have you tried "Garman's Pride" Corsets at 50c?

Hemp Rope for Banners, Rugs, Tables, etc.

CORSETS

Large stock of Umbrellas—new shapes in Handles.

Our 15c (boxed) Writing Paper is the equal of that of many places that ask 15c a box.

Bicycles sold on the easy payment plan. None but high grade wheels.

Two pairs of fine black or cream colored hose for 25c—or 13c per pair.

Garmans.